The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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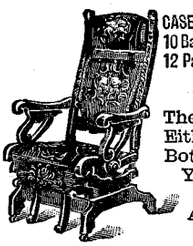

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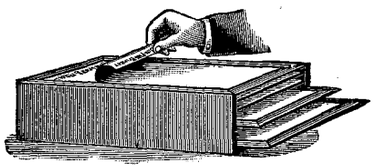

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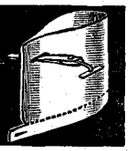

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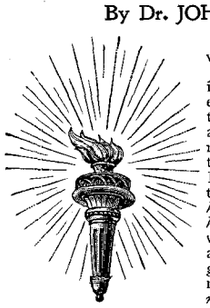

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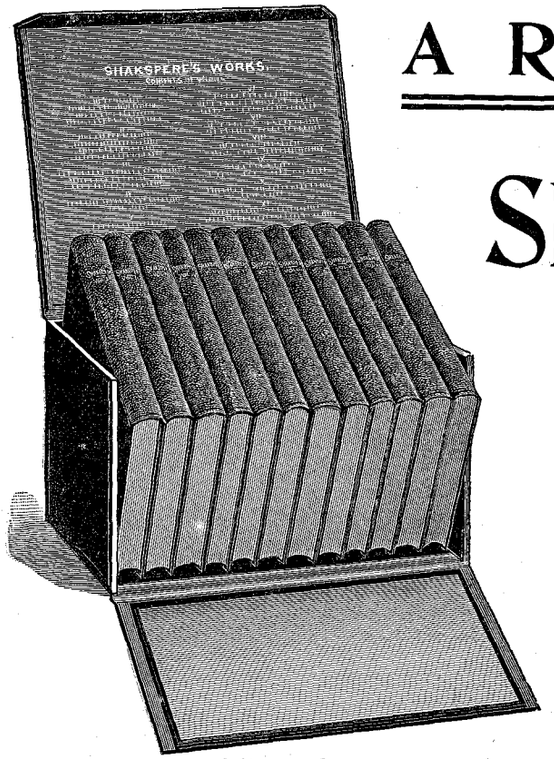

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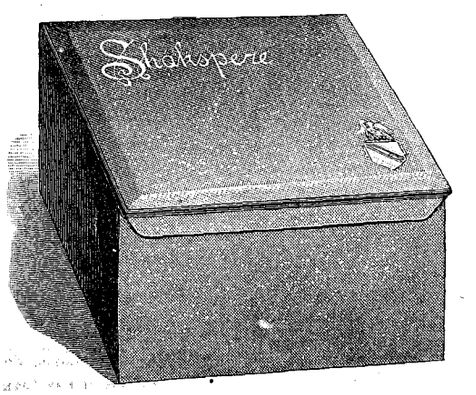

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF CHARLES A. DANA.

THE death of Charles Anderson Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, calls forth an amount of editorial comment which goes far to confirm the prevalent opinion that among American editors Mr. Dana has been a most conspicuous personality. He seems to have been admired even where he was not loved. Editorial estimates of his career, it may be noted, deal as much with the question of his moral force as with his newspaper instinct and scholarly attainments.

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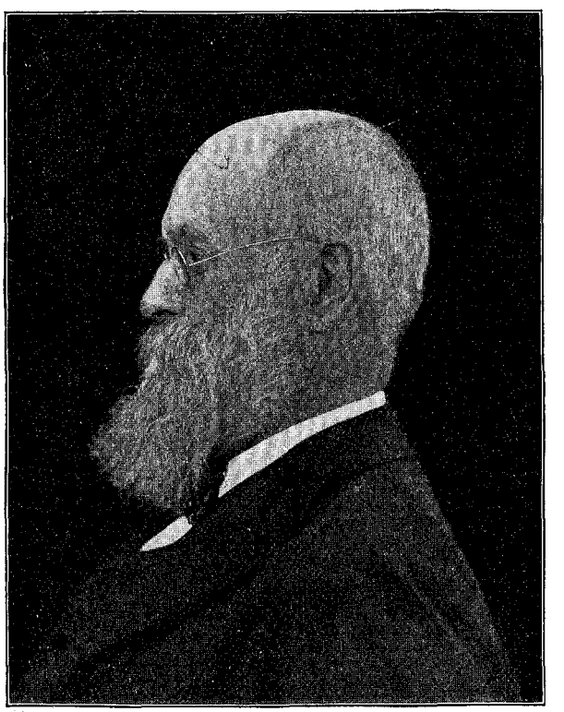
An Intellectual Career.—"His intellectuality carried him from a dry-goods store to college; his enthusiasm from college to the transcendental and unprofitable agriculture of Brook Farm; his sympathy to his first great master, Horace Greeley; his principle to rupture with him; his capacity as a reporter to the stirring scenes of the Civil War and into the confidence of Lincoln and Stanton; his energy to the conduct of a newspaper that, so long as he was free, was always a dashing advocate of his school of politics. He found time to edit an encyclopedia, to write a history of Grant, to select a volume of poems, to master several languages, to study music, art, and the drama, and to maintain himself in the front rank of the ceaseless daily strife of journalism."—*The Mail and Express* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

The Greatness Lacking.—"*The Sun's* condemnation never harmed any one; its commendation never benefited any one.



CHARLES ANDERSON DANA.

General Grant and President Hayes stand as high in the opinion of their countrymen to-day as if *The Sun* had never existed, tho it abused them unmercifully. For twelve years *The Sun*, speaking as the leading exponent of Democracy, persecuted Grover Cleveland with venomous malignity, and during those twelve years Grover Cleveland was three times nominated for the Presidency by Democratic conventions. Reformers like Dr. Parkhurst are invariably vilified in *The Sun*, but their reputation is in no wise affected. Tammany and all its shady characters have been lauded and supported, but no one has thought the better of them on that account. The gratification of fierce and unreasoning prejudices in the exercise of splendid literary gifts resulted in a readable cynicism which caused people to turn to the editoral page of *The Sun* the moment they took up the paper, but it was an expensive amusement for Mr. Dana. The history of his so-called *alter ego* for the last twenty years is a history of defeats. It ceased to have any political power, and it is currently reported now that its financial losses have been so severe that the control will pass out of the Dana family. All this has happened because there was a greatness that was lacking in *The Sun*, the greatness of right-thinking and devotion to principle. This is its lesson to American journalism."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Men and Times Too Strong for Him.—"Of late years the New York *Sun* has lost power because of the qualities that made

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it great. Men and times changed, not the paper. The course of *The Sun* was dictated by the prejudices as well as the foresight and political wisdom of a great mind—that it endured eclipses and volcanic eruptions was because its mighty powers were subject to the evils of personal control, as well as animated by its strength. That these calamities attracted the attention of the world was because of its unique individuality. By the laws of its being it could not be small for good or evil. And one of the faults natural to the condition of the paper and the man was that it could not endure pettiness tho it tolerated wrong. In this Mr. Dana had the temper of Carlyle—he loved strength, tho its powers might be destructive and its purpose evil. That combinations of small men and new conditions were too strong for Mr. Dana was perhaps inevitable. The last of the old knights were shot to death in their mail by men they despised with a weapon they disdained to use."—*The Times-Union* (*Dem.*), *Jacksonville, Fla.*

An Extraordinary Man.—"Mr. Dana was an extraordinary man, and one feels in regard to his career rather that it is an interesting revelation of the possible aberrations of human nature than that it is a subject for praise or blame. He had great talents, and he did remarkable work. His paper, in its news departments particularly, has unquestionably done much to raise the literary standard of newspaper work throughout the country. That his high talent should have been used for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the worst forces in American politics is a thing to be deeply regretted. Its power in this direction has probably been exerted more through the attraction it has exercised upon other writers than through the direct political influence of his paper, which has steadily waned with the passing years. Other journalists have caught the external qualities of Dana's style, and have used it for the same purposes, in a less bold but also in a less excusable way; for in his case one could not help feeling that, whatever else might be said of his work, his utterances were the genuine expression of his own character and feelings."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

His Most Useful Public Work.—"It is to be hoped that Charles A. Dana left materials in proper form for a biography, or a history, that will embody the observations and results of his service as Assistant Secretary of War. The two years which he gave to this labor were his most useful contribution to the public welfare. It might almost be said that the war is the only good and great cause with which his name is identified as a supporter. Here, however, there can be no doubt of the high value of his efforts and achievements. He saved Grant at Vicksburg, when the cabal was formed against him and when General Halleck seemed in a fair way to stifle the most successful commander in the Union army. Throughout the war Mr. Dana was the consistent and persistent advocate and defender of Grant. His mission was to travel from camp to camp, and from field to field, watching the conduct of commanders and the progress of military events. To this task he brought ceaseless energy, keen insight, extraordinary tact, a wonderful capacity for the judging of men, and a remarkable intuition for the appreciation of military situations, so that his advice and opinions were of inestimable utility to the war office and the President. Grant was by no means the only officer of merit whom he saved from the consequences of intrigue, misrepresentation, and prejudice, and whom he was fortunately thus able to continue in the service of the Union."—*The Spy* (*Rep.*), *Worcester, Mass.*

The Harm and Good He Did.—"*The Sun* has done vast harm of late in its indomitable efforts to arouse prejudice against the cause of the masses in their conflict with the classes. If serious consequences come from this antagonism it is *The Sun*, and the papers which follow its brilliant example, in this respect, which will be far more responsible for the lamentable outcome than anything so-called 'agitators' have done. But while the great man lies unburied in his home, *The Daily News* does not feel like denying that in certain ways *The Sun*, under his personal direction, has done much good in his day and generation. Many a pretentious bubble he has pricked with his magic pen. Many a fraud he has exposed, many a humbug unmasked, many a whited sepulcher pointed out, many a hypocrite denounced, many a sham made ridiculous. He has done sufficiently good work in these directions to tempt us to almost forgive his mischievous public policy of late. As a fool-killer in journalism Charles A. Dana has done service of inestimable value. Alas, who will take his place in this province? The frauds, humbugs, and hypocrites will sleep easier to-night because Charles A. Dana sleeps his last sleep."—*News* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Springfield.*

Last of a Great Race.—"Dana was the last of a great race. The condition that called the newspaper giants into existence do not exist now as they were when he served his apprenticeship. The newspaper is no longer primarily a political pamphlet, devoted to the advocacy of a special cause, but a faithful mirror of the events of the day, whereon each reader can make his own comments and wherefrom he can deduce his own opinions. The editorial critic is not yet obsolete, and never will be, but he is no longer the cloud-compelling Jove whose nod shakes the world. Thus even the strong pen of Dana could not, in these later days, wield the influence that was wielded once by Horace Greeley, and, in earlier days, by such inferior men as James Watson Webb and Thurlow Weed. But if his influence was less, that was the result of the change of the times, and the growth of intellectual independence among the people, for a stronger personality never sat in the editorial chair than his who now lies dead at Desoris."—*The Times* (*Rep.*), *Brooklyn.*

"Wrong as the paper which Charles A. Dana made famous often was in dealing with great public questions, pernicious as its enmity toward many great and good men and national reforms has been, and lamentable as the prostitution of its fine abilities was when it served Tweed and Croker, no man has questioned its eminence in journalism. Its originality never failed. Its virility was stirring. Its intelligence could not be gainsaid. And the editor was greater than his paper in a sense which is growing more and more rare in the United States. His personality gave *The Sun* both its form and character and its fame. His work and his career were broad and striking outside of his sanctum. He shed luster on his paper rather than the paper on him."—*The Leader* (*Rep.*), *Cleveland, Ohio.*

"Right or wrong, mistaken or informed, just or unjust, generous or vengeful, philanthropic or malevolent, he was at all times frank, outspoken, and commanding. No one can say of him that he was faint-hearted in his animosities or a laggard in his loves. Whatever else he may have been, he was not that poor and unconsidered thing, a negative."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"To him, journalism was not a trust of powers, but an arsenal of weapons. Any political war, in its issues, was less regarded by him than every battle as a delight. This ardor carried in it its own discount. Those whom he hailed to-day he might nail to-morrow. It was always the unexpected that happened under him in *The Sun*. The unexpected had in it possibilities of reward for the chastened and chastisement for the praised, in the near by and by. Those who could not find the key of his changeful policy toward persons, while he was alive, will not try to pick the lock, now that he is dead."—*The Eagle* (*Ind.*), *Brooklyn.*

"Above everything else Mr. Dana was an American—a jingoist, if you please, *par excellence*. He did his share toward shaping the later destinies of the nation and he rejoiced in it, as a sane and healthy man may rejoice in anything that is sane and good. His was an aggressive patriotism which could not brook the spineless mugwumpery of this 'hands-across-the-sea' nonsense, or tolerate the pharisaical pretension that an American citizen owed a duty to anything which was paramount to the duty he owed his own country. It was this phase of Danaism which was the best; but whatever his faults, even his enemies must confess that he was a man such as any country may rejoice to number among its sons."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

"He was a man unlike other men. In saying that he was America's greatest editor, the highest and best tribute is paid his memory. At this point the mantle of silence and of charity should be drawn."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

"If with Charles A. Dana's brilliant intellectual qualities could have been conjoined those other qualities which made Francis A. Walker what he was and his memory what it is, the editor of *The Sun* would have been a great power for good in the national life, and his influence would have been felt beneficently for generations. It is a sad pleasure now to recall his early labors in the cause of human freedom and his services to the Government

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in the hour of its deadly jeopardy."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford.*

"'Charles Anderson Dana, editor of *The Sun*, died yesterday afternoon,' was the simple statement which appeared at the head of the New York *Sun's* editorial page yesterday. It was the only allusion made to the death of the great editor, and we may well surmise that this was by direction of Mr. Dana himself, his last, characteristic stroke of newspaper work."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

"Mr. Dana was a Whig, Abolitionist, Republican, Democrat, and Republican again, but it is doubtful if he ever had the confidence of the leaders or followers of any party he was in. He knew too much, and had too much confidence in his own judgment; he always felt rich when he felt that he was right, and regardless of the result to his property he maintained his own opinion."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Sioux City, Iowa.*

"It is all a part of Mr. Dana's settled purpose not to be as other men are. He sticks to it with a pertinacity and a fertility of differentiation that many have found wonderful, some admirable, and everybody entertaining. The best-entertained man in the lot is Mr. Dana himself."—*Pen-Portrait in The Times, New York, October 14.*

FORECLOSURE OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

UNLESS some further action be taken by the President or his Attorney-General, the Union Pacific Railroad will be sold November 2 by order of court. Under the terms of the order the road is to be sold to the highest bidder. It is strenuously insisted by the opponents of this sale that the terms practically preclude the acceptance of any bid save that of a reorganization committee whose proposals were received by President Cleveland's Administration when foreclosure proceedings were instituted. On the other hand the Attorney-General takes the position that the Government has taken the best way, under the circumstances, to protect its interests in the Union Pacific; that the Government will secure $5,000,000 more than the propositions before the Cleveland Administration would have netted. The story of the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Government forms the basis of savage attacks upon the proposed plan of disposing of it, by many newspapers which are not committed to government ownership. The number of journals which think that the Union Pacific will be a good government riddance on the terms proposed is large.

The Trustee of the People.—"In the Union Pacific Railroad matter Mr. McKinley is a trustee for the people. He can stop the steal or he can consent to it. A few resolute words from him would compel the syndicate to pay the whole government claim, and Congress has specifically authorized and ordered him to speak those words. He has only to say to the syndicate:

"'Gentlemen, you can not have this property unless or until you pay the Government's claim in full. For on the day of sale I will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to bid, in the name of the United States, the $86,000,000 necessary to extinguish the first-mortgage obligations and to cover the debt to the Government, and I will thus leave your hundred and odd millions of junior securities worthless.'

"This is the situation: The first-mortgage claims amount to $33,000,000. The Government's claim, which comes next, is for $53,000,000. If the Government bids the sum of these two it will secure the entire property unless the syndicate bids more. In that case the syndicate will very certainly bid more. It holds a vast sum in junior obligations which it must and will protect by acquiring the property. The road has demonstrated its ability to earn 7 or 7½ per cent. on its indebtedness. Why, then, should Mr. McKinley let these speculators pocket $20,000,000 which he has it in his power to collect for the Government?

"The act of March 3, 1887, fully authorizes and peremptorily commands him to make this bid.

"These are its words:

"'Whenever in the opinion of the President it shall be deemed necessary to the protection of the interests and the preservation of the security of the United States in respect of the lien, mortgage, or other interest in any of the property or any or all of the several companies upon which a lien, mortgage, or other encumbrance paramount to the right, title, or interest of the United States for the same property or any part of the same may exist and be then lawfully liable to be enforced, the Secretary of the Treasury SHALL, under the direction of the President, redeem or otherwise clear off such paramount lien, mortgage, or other encumbrance by paying the sums lawfully due in respect thereof out of the Treasury. . . . It SHALL BE THE DUTY of the Attorney-General, under the direction of the President, to take all such steps and proceedings, in the courts and otherwise, as shall be needful to redeem such lien, mortgage, or other encumbrance, and to PROTECT AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES in respect of the matters in this section mentioned, and to take steps to foreclose any mortgages or liens of the United States on any such railroad property.'

"A simple intimation of the President's purpose to act under this provision would stop the steal. As a trustee for the people what possible excuse can he have if he neglects this opportunity and gives $20,000,000 of Government money to a syndicate of speculators who are understood to have contributed lavishly to the campaign fund with which Mark Hanna secured his election to be President? Will Mr McKinley STOP THE STEAL?"—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York.*

Happy Deliverance.—"Attorney-General McKenna announced yesterday that the Government would not appeal the Union Pacific foreclosure suit, but would allow the sale to take place on November 2 as ordered by the court, with the understanding that the reorganization committee will bid $50,000,000 over and above the amount of the first mortgage, which sum will go to the Government in satisfaction of its mortgage.

"We believe this is a happy deliverance for the Government out of an exceedingly bad bargain, made long ago by corrupt politicians and knavish promoters. That these made enormous fortunes out of the building of the Union Pacific Railway has long been a matter of history, but inasmuch as Government was deliberately placed by Congress in the position where it could be wronged and imposed on there was nothing to be done when the end came but to get out on the best terms possible. This was done by the Cleveland Administration in the method that is now being carried into effect by Attorney-General McKenna. The latter, however, has succeeded in obtaining an increase in the bid of about $4,000,000, altho even the amount of $50,000,000 now proposed to be bid is not final. That is simply a minimum price that the reorganization committee agrees to offer. As the Attorney-General explains, the sale will be at public auction under the direction of the United States circuit court. The whole world may come in and bid, and the property will be knocked down to the highest bidder if he exceeds the bid of the committee.

"When we consider the matter fairly, and realize that the Government's mortgage was but a second lien, we do not see how a better arrangement than this could have been made."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Politics and the Danger.—"There is no doubt that the outcry raised just now is largely prompted by political considerations. The elections in Ohio and New York are coming on, and the play of the opposition is to make the Administration odious, especially in Ohio, where Mr. Hanna's senatorial seat is involved in the struggle. If there were no election pending it is probable that the sale would be allowed to proceed with very little protest.

"Nevertheless there is good ground for saying that the Government is not getting as good a bargain as it ought to. At first the syndicate agreement was to bid a little over $45,000,000 for the Government's second mortgage; but when Attorney-General McKenna raised some objection the syndicate very readily raised its limit to $50,000,000. There is reason to believe that if hard-pressed it would raise the amount to $70,000,000 rather than lose the road, and thus save the Government from loss. For the Union Pacific is rapidly developing into a very valuable property, and there would be an immense profit in the reorganization to the syndicate if it were to pay the full amount of the Government's claim. It should be remembered that in the deal the syndicate gets the sinking fund, which is understood to contain some $18,000,000, and that this amount will be deducted from its cash payment to the Government.

"Attorney-General McKenna says that the sale will be an open one, and that any other parties or syndicate can step in and bid against the Morgan syndicate, thus possibly raising the price paid above the 'upset' fixed. But he knows very well, and the country knows very well, that no other bidders are likely to appear, unless the Government itself puts in a bid. It is not easy to form a syndicate to raise 35 or 40 million dollars in cash for

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the purchase of a railroad. It can not be done by anybody on short notice.

"The Morgan syndicate has been at work for a year getting control of the collateral securities, and is in the best condition of any organization to take the road. It can afford to pay more for it than anybody else. If the Administration wishes to save itself from a good deal of criticism of the kind that is sure to weaken confidence in it and injure the party that stands responsible for it in all elections for some time to come, it will either postpone the sale until Congress meets and turn the matter over to that body, or else it will bring such pressure to bear upon the Morgan syndicate as will induce it to raise its bid for the property."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

Benefits of the Sale.—"The sale of the Government's interest in this great property, and final severance of relations which have been embarrassing and unprofitable to both for so many years, it hardly need be said will be a great public benefit. It will not only relieve Congress of a most troublesome question and save the infliction of endless chatter upon the country, but will replenish the Treasury with needed funds. These considerations, however important as they are, should not be allowed to affect the judgment of the law offices of the Government to such an extent as to induce hasty action in the acceptance of offers which subsequent events may prove to be below a fair and reasonable valuation of the Government's interest. The present Administration has been relieved of some embarrassment in treating this question by the action of its predecessor in initiating proceedings in the courts. But it can not be too careful in closing the matter to avoid any occasion for charges of favoritism or complaints that government interests have been sacrificed. The Pacific railroads have been fruitful of scandals from the beginning. Too great care can not be taken to avoid any pretext for repeating them in the final transactions."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

"With the foreclosure sale and syndicate purchase accomplished, the Treasury would be at once put in possession not only of funds to pay about $13,000,000 of Central Pacific and Sioux City and Pacific bonds due on January 1 next, but also of a considerable sum to be added to the cash resources of the Government. It is not a bargain which shrewd commercial speculators would seek; but the Treasury officials could probably do no better under the circumstances. If the program of foreclosure and sale should be interfered with, the Treasury cash would be reduced early in the new year by nearly $37,000,000, the amount of Pacific Railroad bonds and interest thereon then falling due."—*The News (Ind. Rep.), Newark, N. J.*

Making Ammunition for the Agitators.—"Some of the New York newspapers, but not the so-called respectable ones, have at last awakened to the fact that the Government's Union Pacific bargain easily lends itself to sensational treatment, and they are making the most of it. But the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* sends on word that the Administration will pay no attention 'to the charges that the Administration has entered into a conspiracy with the Union Pacific reorganization committee to rob the Government out of a sum of money variously stated from $20,000 000.'

"'Charges'? There is no occasion to make charges. There is no question of fact. The facts are all admitted. They are a matter of accepted public account. The Government has a claim against the road of about $70,000,000, and it has offered to become a party to foreclosure proceedings and the sale of the road with the understanding that the only responsible bid for the property which is at all likely to be made will amount to only $50,000,000. The Government, in other words, has voluntarily entered into arrangements whereby $20,000,000 of public money or property is to be sacrificed to a private reorganization syndicate.

"This is not a 'charge.' It is a fact. The Government records and the Union Pacific records show it. The amount in which the Government is to be mulcted can not be 'variously stated.' It is, in round numbers, $20,000,000. No inquiry is needed to determine this. No witnesses must be summoned to testify on points supposed to be related to an attempted fraud on the Government. There the case stands in all possible baldness—$20,000,000 of public money raised by taxation and expended in behalf of the railroad is to be given away by the agents of the people at Washington charged with caring for their interests.

"The correspondent is not alone pleased to be able to say the Administration will not interfere with the contemplated bargain; he finds for those he represents further cause for satisfaction in the fact that while 'some efforts may be made by Congress to interfere,' yet there is small prospect of anything being done in that quarter, 'as the sale will have been made and the proceeds substantially turned into the Treasury by the time Congress gets into working shape.' That is to say, the reorganization syndicate will have had ample time to get away with the swag before Congress comes together. This is obvious, for the sale is to take place on November 1, while the representatives of the people who are alone authorized to compound a debt due the Government at anything less than the face of it will not assemble until December 6. If it had been sought to forestall interference from Congress the date of sale could not beter have been fixed.

"But we are told that 'the attacks are believed to have been partly inspired by persons who are disappointed because the road will pass into private hands and thus prevent an experiment in government ownership.' Is this the best motive that can be found to explain 'attacks' against a scheme to give away $20,000,000 of public property? Very well; then what is to be said of an administrative act which presumes to devote $20,000,000 of public property to the purpose of averting an experiment in government ownership without authority from those who alone have the power to give it? Is that calculated very much to weaken the cause of public control in railway operations? By hiding its head in such a scandal as this is bound to be considered, can the opposition to public ownership expect to escape all further danger? How foolish the supposition! How provocative of greater agitation among the people this conduct must be."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

THE RECORD OF JUSTICE FIELD.

ASSOCIATE-JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will retire December 1, having made the record for the longest service upon the Supreme bench. His services to the country form the subject of hundreds of newspaper editorials. In a letter to his associates of the court (we quote in full from the Chicago *Legal News*) Justice Field reviews his own career as follows :

"My judicial career covers many years of service. Having been elected a member of the supreme court of California, I assumed that office on October 13, 1857, holding it for five years, seven months, and five days, the latter part of the time being chief justice. On the 10th of March, 1863, I was commissioned by President Lincoln a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, taking the oath of office on the 20th day of the following May. When my resignation takes effect my period of service on this bench will have exceeded that of any of my predecessors, while my entire judicial life will have embraced more than forty years. I may be pardoned for saying that during all this period, long in comparison with the brevity of human life, tho in retrospect it has gone with the swiftness of a tale that is told, I have not shunned to declare, in every case coming before me for decision, the conclusions which my deliberate convictions compelled me to arrive at by the conscientious exercise of such abilities and requirements as I possessed.

"It is a pleasant thing in my memory that my appointment came from President Lincoln, of whose appointees I am the last survivor. Up to that time there had been no representative here of the Pacific coast. A new empire had risen in the West whose laws were those of another country. The land titles were from Spanish and Mexican grants, both of which were often overlaid by the claims of the first settlers. To bring order out of this confusion Congress passed an act providing for another seat on this bench, with the intention that it should be filled by some one familiar with these conflicting titles and with the mining laws of the coast, and as it so happened that I had framed the principal of these laws, and was, moreover, chief justice of California, it was the wish of the Senators and Representatives of that State, as well as those from Oregon, that I should succeed to the new position.

"At their request Mr. Lincoln sent my name to the Senate and the nomination was unanimously confirmed. This kindly welcome was extended in March, but I did not at once enter on the

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discharge of the duties of the office for the reason that, as chief justice of California, I had heard arguments in many cases in the disposition of which, and especially in the preparation of opinions, it was fitting that I should participate before leaving that bench; and I fixed the 20th of May as the day on which to take, as I did, the oath, because it was the eighty-second birthday of my father, who indulged a just pride at my accession to this exalted position.

"At the head of the court, when I became one of its members, was the venerable Chief Justice Taney, and among the associate justices was Mr. Justice Waite, who had sat with Chief Justice Marshall, thus constituting a link between the past and the future, and, as it were, binding into unity nearly an entire century of the life of this court. During my incumbency three chief justices and sixteen associate justices have passed away, leaving me precious remembrances of common labors and intimate and agreeable companionship.

"When I came here the country was in the midst of war. Washington was one great camp, and now and then the boom of

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

cannon could be heard from the other side of the Potomac. But we could not say '*inter arma silent leges.*' This court met in regular session, never once failing in time or place, and its work went on as tho there were no sound of battle. Indeed, the war itself simply added to the amount of litigation here as elsewhere. But the war ended in a couple of years and then came the great period of reconstruction and the last amendments to the federal Constitution. In the effort to reestablish the nation, to adjust all things to the changed political, social, and economic conditions, questions of far-reaching import were developed—questions of personal liberty, of constitutional light, which, after ofttimes heated discussions before the people and in the halls of Congress, came to us for decision. I do not exaggerate when I say that no more difficult and momentous questions were ever presented to this or any other court. I look back with pride and joy to the fact that I was permitted to take part in the consideration of all those important questions, and that not infrequently I was called upon to express the judgment of this court thereon. And now that those times of angry debate, deep feeling, and judicial decision have passed, it is pleasant to realize that the conclusions announced by this court have been accepted, not simply of necessity, as so prescribed by the fundamental law, but, in the main, as in themselves both correct and wise.

"As we all know, the period of war was followed by one continuing event to the present time of marvelous material development. Wealth accumulated such as was never before dreamed of in this country. Gigantic enterprises were undertaken and carried through. Inventions have multiplied the conveniences of life, as well as the possibilities of achievement. Indeed, the conditions of life have essentially changed from those that prevailed prior to the war. Out of this changed social and economic condition have sprung not merely an immense multitude of cases, but litigation of a character vitally affecting the future prosperity and safety of this country. To this court have come for final solution and decision many of these questions and cases. By the blessings of Almighty God, my health and life have been preserved, and I have been enabled to take part in the consideration of all these cases. Few appreciate the magnitude of our labors. The burden resting upon us for the last fifteen or twenty years has been enormous. The volumes of our reports show that I alone have written 620 opinions. If to these are added 57 opinions in the circuit court, and 365 prepared while I was in the supreme court of California, it will be seen that I have voiced the decision in 1,042 cases.

"It may be said that all of our decisions have not met with the universal approval of the American people, yet it is to the great glory of that people that always and everywhere has been yielded a willing obedience to them. That fact is eloquent of the stability of popular institutions, and demonstrates that the people of the United States are capable of self-government.

"As I look back over the more than a third of a century that I have sat on this bench, I am more and more impressed with the immeasurable importance of this court. Now and then we hear it spoken of as an aristocratic feature of a republican government. But it is the most democratic of all. Senators represent their States and representatives their constituents, but this court stands for the whole country, and as such it is truly 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' It has, indeed, no power to legislate. It can not appropriate a dollar of money. It carries neither the purse nor the sword. But it possesses the power of declaring the law, and in that is found the safeguard which keeps the whole mighty fabric of government from rushing to destruction. This negative power, the power of resistance, is the only safety of a popular government, and it is an additional assurance when the power is in such hands as yours.

"With this I give place to my successor, but I can never cease to linger on the memories of the past. Among the compensations for all the hard work that a seat on this bench imposes have been the intimacies and friendships that have been formed between its members. Tho we have often differed in our opinions, it has always been an honest difference, which did not affect our mutual regard and respect. These many years have indeed been years of labor and of toil, but they have brought their own rewards, and we can all join in thanksgiving to the Author of our being that we have been permitted to spend so much of our lives in the service of our country. With profound respect and regard, I am, my dear brethren, very sincerely and always yours,

"STEPHEN J. FIELD."

Most of the newspapers restate in their own way the sentiments contained in President McKinley's appreciative letter accepting the resignation, in which he says:

"Entering upon your great office in May, 1863, you will, on the first of next December, have served upon this bench for a period of thirty-four years and seven months, a term longer than that of any member of the court since its creation, and throughout a period of special importance in the history of the country, occupied with as grave public questions as have ever confronted that tribunal for decision.

"I congratulate you, therefore, most heartily upon a service of such exceptional duration, fidelity, and distinction. Nor can I overlook that you received your commission from Abraham Lincoln, and, graciously spared by a kind Providence, have survived all the members of the court of his appointment.

"Upon your retirement both the bench and the country will sustain a great loss, but the high character and great ability of your work will live and long be remembered, not only by your colleagues, but by your grateful fellow countrymen."

Long and Distinguished Career.—"Stephen J. Field is and always has been a Democrat, and yet he was appointed to the Supreme Court by the first Republican President, March 10, 1863, when the court was increased to nine members. . . . From the day he ascended the bench, more than a third of a century ago, down to the present time the influence of his strong, active, and powerful intellect is traceable in all the proceedings of the highest

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tribunal of the land. Probably his most noteworthy utterances have appeared in dissenting opinions, for the same trend of mind that made him a Democrat led him to oppose the majority of the court in considering the momentous questions arising out of the Civil War, the amendment of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the Government. . . . Stephen J. in history will contest with David Dudley and Cyrus West the distinction of being the most distinguished of this remarkable group of seven sons. It is probable that his fame will outlast that of his elder brother, but the name of Cyrus W. Field, being linked with one of the greatest scientific achievements of the century, will probably outshine, if it does not outlast, that of Stephen J. Field, whose record on the Supreme bench now eclipses in length that of any of his predecessors. One of the gratifying statements accompanying the announcement of Justice Field's retirement is that he will receive the full salary of an associate justice of the Supreme Court—$10,000 a year—for the remainder of his life. Not that the ex-justice will need it, but this is the proper recognition of long and distinguished public service."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"He is a man of ability and firmness, but has never been remarkably popular, nor have his decisions as a judge been allowed to pass without criticism; but it is generally acknowledged that he is honest, and whatever errors he may have made have grown out of his strong prejudices. He will carry into his retirement warm testimonials of respect from the President and from his associates on the bench."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

A Man with Grievances.—"He is the sole survivor among the federal judges appointed by Lincoln, with the single exception of Judge J. J. Jackson of West Virginia, whose recent injunctions against the striking coal-miners were denounced from one end of the country to the other.

"Justice Field was born in 1816 and is eighty-one years old. He was entitled to retire on his full salary in 1886, as he was then seventy years old and had been more than twenty years in office. But he had become soured politically. Tho appointed by President Lincoln, he had become a Democrat, or rather had returned to the Democracy, from which he separated on war questions. He assumed the attitude of a standing candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but never received it.

"He had other grievances. He wanted to be Chief-Justice when Taney died in 1864 and Chase was appointed. He also wanted the office when Chase died in 1873 and Waite was appointed. These disappointments embittered him against the Republicans. A new disappointment occurred in 1888, when Waite died and Fuller was appointed by Cleveland. Apparently he continued to hang on after that for the mere sake of making a record of the longest service on the bench of which he was a member. This period was reached recently and his retirement is now announced.

"Tho feeble physically, it is said that Justice Field's mind is as clear as ever. He is entitled to the gratitude of the country for his part in the adjudication on the subject of the reconstruction acts, which he aided in overthrowing, and it was on this issue of the highest political as well as judicial importance that he separated from the Republican Party, returning to the Democracy, to which he had belonged before the war."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

"Unfortunately the public is not likely to be the gainer by this venerable jurist's retirement. On matters in which corporate interests have not been opposed to those of the public Justice Field has illuminated the bench by his brilliant and penetrating intellect and his profound learning. His successor [referring to the talk of the appointment of Attorney-General McKenna] is likely to have all his partiality for corporations in general and the Southern Pacific in particular, without the mental candle power that lights up Justice Field's worst decisions and compels us to hold their author in a certain respect, if only that in which we hold Milton's fallen archangel."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

SEÑORITA CISNEROS AND THE "NEW JOURNALISM."

THE story of the escape of Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros to this country from a Spanish jail in Havana, by the aid of Karl Decker, reporter for the New York *Journal*, furnishes one of the sensational episodes of the Cuban insurrection, and a striking instance of the methods of the so-called new journalism." It will be remembered that *The Journal* has been particularly active in supporting the cause of the Cubans, and that among the correspondents of American newspapers more than one of *The Journal's* representatives was expelled from the island by order of Captain-General Weyler, for telling what he claimed to be the truth. *The Journal* took up the cause of Miss Cisneros and enlisted the sympathy of many petitioners, who addressed the Queen Regent of Spain, and even the Pope, in her behalf. Petitions failing to secure speedy action, *The Journal* took matters into its own hands, and the man who accepted the assignment to get her out of prison and into the United States succeeded in accomplishing the task. *The Journal* prides itself on giving this evidence of the spirit of the motto, "*The Journal* acts, while others talk."

Ready to Stand Consequences.—"*The Journal* is quite aware of the rank illegality of its action. It knows very well that the whole proceeding is lawlessly out of tune with the prosaic and commercial nineteenth century. We shall not be surprised at international complications, nor at solemn and rebuking assurances that the age of knight-errantry is past. To that it can be answered that if innocent maidens are still imprisoned by tyrants, the knight-errant is yet needed. *The Journal* is boundlessly glad that it has rescued Evangelina Cisneros from the unspeakable Weyler's hand, Spanish law or no Spanish law, and the comity of nations to the contrary notwithstanding. *The Journal* is ready to stand all the consequences of what it has done. The main thing is that the wronged and suffering girl is out of the Casa Recojidas, out of Cuba, out of Weyler's grasp, and safe under the Stars and Stripes. The freedom which *The Journal* has conferred will not be taken away, for we are confident that, whatever else may happen, the American people will see to it that Evangelina Cisneros shall not be delivered up to Spain."—*The Journal, New York.*

An Unmixed Blessing.—"The escape of Señorita Cosio (better known by her mother's name, Cisneros) from captivity in Havana would seem to be an unmixed blessing. The impression of a New York newspaper that it was brought about by the contrivance of its Havana correspondents seems to be well founded, and would appear to entitle the successful journal not only to a liberal amount of self-laudation, but to the gratitude of Miss Cosio and her friends, and to the thanks of the Spanish Government in Cuba, which had many good reasons for wanting to be rid of Miss Cosio, and had no prospect of advantage from keeping her shut up. Whether the extreme publicity which has been given to the details of her escape will make the lot of other political prisoners in Havana more tolerable, and whether it will enlarge the privileges of American newspaper reporters in Cuba, are matters which are perhaps worth considering, even tho it is now somewhat late for thought taken about them to have practical results."—*E. S. Martin, in Harper's Weekly, New York.*

Dangerous and Mischievous.—"It was a dangerous and mischievous violation of the law of nations, and that it had no touch of patriotism or heroism about it. It was undertaken by *The Journal* from the most sordid of motives—to make money—as is plainly shown by the use which it has made of the incident, and its correspondents were merely its tools, Hessians pure and simple, hired to do the will of their masters. They were good tools, ingenious, courageous, persevering. For so much they deserve credit. But when they appear as heroes, doing brave deeds of their own volition from noble motives, they are playing a false rôle. The affair may be a *chef d'œuvre* of money-making journalism, but it is far from being an illustration of heroism."—*The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

"Hereafter no staff of yellow journalists will be complete without a complement of crooks skilled in the use of stilson wrenches, jimmies, watch-spring saws, skeleton-keys, nippers, and the 'latest improved' implements of the burglars and jail-breakers' trade. These reporters and correspondents will also be provided with 'forty-four-caliber revolvers' with which to murder anybody who attempts to interfere with their 'assignment.' As the yellow journal is invariably in sympathy with convicted lawbreakers, the 'professional gents' employed to execute the orders of the 'desperate remedy' editor will earn their salaries."—*The Evening Post, San Francisco.*

"The incarceration and cruel treatment of the young lady had aroused the sympathy of the whole world outside of Spain, and powerful influences had failed to secure her release or any mitigation of the harsh treatment to which she had long been subject. If 'yellow get-up-and-get' engages in such work as this, the staid newspapers had better get a move on them."—*The News, Mobile, Ala.*

"Miss Cisneros is now in New York, where she is the heroine of the hour, not only among the Cubans there, but among Americans as well. Few novels have a more stirring theme, and no newspaper enterprise has equaled this feat."—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

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THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN AS VIEWED OUTSIDE NEW YORK.

THE interest evinced in the New York mayoralty contest by the journals of the country outside New York could hardly be greater if the contest were one in which they themselves were locally and directly engaged. The most striking feature of this outside comment is the indorsement of the Seth Low movement by newspapers of different political affiliations. The number of Republican papers which deplore the lack of union of forces against Tammany and criticize the nomination of General Tracy is surprising. What may be called the conservative independent press, which supported McKinley in the last campaign, is practically a unit in support of Seth Low. When it comes to predicting the outcome of the campaign, however, the majority of papers of all opinions seem to think that in a four-cornered contest like this the Tammany forces are likely to win.

Among the newspapers which advocate the election of Seth Low, on a non-partizan platform, are the Chicago *Times-Herald* (McK. Ind.), *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Record* (Ind.); the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.), *Press* (Rep.), and *Times* (Ind.); the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) and *Herald* (Ind.); the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.); the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); the Providence *Journal* (Ind.); the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) and *News* (Ind.); the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and *Sentinel* (Bryan Dem.); the Detroit *Tribune* (Sil. Rep.) and *Free Press* (Nat. Dem.); the Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.); the St. Paul *Globe* (Nat. Dem.); the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.); and the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.).

Prominent among Republican papers which support General Tracy are the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the Detroit *Journal*, the Philadelphia *North American*, the Pittsburg *Times*, and the Newark *News*. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is one of the papers which is of the opinion that the fight will be between Tracy and George, as representatives of the issues of the last Presidential campaign, and a number of newspapers, among them the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the Kansas City *Journal*, and the Cleveland *World*, comment on the campaign as inseparable from national issues.

Outside support which comes to Henry George is almost wholly indirect. He is generally considered an important factor, that may turn the scales on election day, but even the Bryan press of the last campaign gives him little support. The Atlanta *Constitution*, for instance, counts him as a dummy in the political fight, altho his personal character and abilities are considered praiseworthy by this newspaper and a great number of others. His candidacy as the exponent of "Bryanism," so called, is the target for hot shot from all directions.

The scarcity of newspapers openly advocating the election of Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, is remarkable.

To the disposition to take the results of this election seriously, few exceptions appear. Of the important issues thought to be at stake, the fight over machine rule is given first place, dividing interest with the separation of municipal from national contests.

The make-up of the four leading tickets as they appear on the official ballot is a striking study in itself. Seth Low, Independent Republican, for mayor, is associated with Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, National Democrat, for controller, and John H. Schumann (German Reform-Union) for president of the municipal council. Henry George, "Jeffersonian Democrat," has with him Charles W. Dayton, ex-postmaster (Cleveland appointee), bolter from Tammany Hall, for controller, and Jerome O'Neill, secretary of the Central Labor Union, for president of council. In New York county the George leaders indorse the candidates of the Citizens' Union and in other counties of the greater city they indorse Democratic tickets. The Republican ticket headed by General Tracy for mayor has A. P. Fitch, a Tammany official holding over, for controller, and R. Ross Appleton (Rep.) for president of council. The Tammany Democratic ticket is made up of Robert A. Van Wyck, city judge, who voted for Bryan; Bird S. Coler, Democrat, stock-broker, for controller, and R. Guggenheimer, a lawyer who did not vote at the last election, known as leading counsel for brewery interests, for president of the council.

Features of the campaign attracting the most attention are: the taking of the stump for Low by Mayor Strong; the letter of Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, which is used to create the impression that the McKinley Administration favors General Tracy; the attitude of the National Democracy, which indorses Seth Low for mayor, but indorses the Tammany county ticket, in return for the nomination on that ticket of Francis M. Scott, formerly a reform candidate for mayor, for supreme court judge; the savage attacks of Mr. George and Mr. Dayton on Croker and Crokerism; and the Tammany plan of campaign, which so far has kept Judge Van Wyck from making a public speech.

Quotations which follow illustrate the diversity of opinion concerning the contest:

Should be Union on Low.—"Mr. Low would be as acceptable to most Republicans and still more acceptable to an independent element that would prefer to see the city government administered on a non-partizan basis. There should have been a union on his candidacy, and, had the movement been more discreetly managed by himself and by his friends, such a union probably would have been entirely practicable. . . . It is possible that in a four-cornered fight either General Tracy or Mr. Low might be elected; but there is no certainty and the risk is too grave to be encountered without imposing an awful responsibility on those who shall force it. For all the signs indicate that the movement for Henry George is looming up into dangerous proportions. . . . The success of such a movement would be calamitous in its effect all over the country. And if as the canvass proceeds the danger shall take clearer form, it will impose upon the friends of good government who are now divided into two camps an overshadowing obligation to take such action as will avert that catastrophe."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Boss Croker Will be Mayor of Greater New York.—"Unless all political signs fail Crokerism will be triumphant in New York. The election of Van Wyck is inevitable unless the anti-Tammany forces can be concentrated upon one man. It is true that Mr. George's entrance into the arena was somewhat spectacular, and it is true that he will draw very largely from the Tammany element that is opposed to Croker's dictatorship. But with the anti-Tammany forces hopelessly divided the cleverest political optimist can discern no hope for the triumph of honest government. The situation is much the same as that which confronted the people of Chicago in the last municipal campaign, where four candidates for mayor were in the field. The successful candidate, Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee, had behind him the power of a compact organization, with the prestige of a name that always stirred the masses of our citizenship."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKin. Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Low and Good Government.—"It is of course impossible to elect Henry George, and assuming that the silver disaffection will defeat Tammany, the only question is whether the Democratic cause will be better off with Tracy or Low in the mayor's chair. Of course, if Tracy be elected, the whole power of the city government will be thrown for whatever Platt wants. If Low be elected the city government will presumably be non-political. If politics is not to be considered Low is probably the best man of the lot. There is greater probability that he will redeem his campaign pledges than any of the other candidates, and that he would give the city better local government than any of the others. Probably the best thing would be to elect Low, and let Tammany reflect a few months longer on the vanity of not having any principles."—*The Sentinel* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

"One thing is apparent, that the election of Seth Low would give the idea of independent popular action in municipal affairs an impulse that would extend to the whole country. The same sort of movement is going on in more than a dozen cities, and the triumph of the principle in the Greater New York would doubtless relegate the old parties to the rear, in municipal politics at least, for a sufficient length of time to permit of a thorough trial of the value of the principle. Never before in the history of our politics have the eyes of the whole country been so intensely focused on the elections of a single city. The result will be momentous, however the election may be."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

"The Democratic forces will be divided. Mr. Low, backed by the Citizens' movement and the Republican Party, would surely

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be elected. A great opportunity has been lost to strengthen the Republican Party in Greater New York, and make it a recognized force for good government."—*The Express* (*Rep.*), *Los Angeles, Cal.*

"Every one who loves a man and who hates, as they deserve, corruption and baseness masquerading under the device of devotion to party, will wish for him the success that he merits; and for the venal and cowardly Republicans, who have deserted him because Platt bade them to, and their sympathizers the country over, the drubbing which they both need and deserve."—*The Globe* (*Nat. Dem.*), *St. Paul.*

"Everybody knows where he stands and what he stands for, and if that is not what the people want, they can elect somebody else. He can stand it if they can."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

Tracy an Ideal Candidate.—"General Tracy is an ideal candidate. All the good qualities of Low are combined in him. As a citizen, publicist, and scholar he is the peer of Low. His knowledge of municipal affairs is not inferior to Low's. If elected he will administer the office with an eye solely to the welfare of the people and the credit of the municipality. Being in all respects as good a man as Low, the Citizens' Union must perforce abandon its contention for pure government if it elect to prefer Low, whose election is impossible, to Tracy who can be elected if all the better citizens of New York will unite to support him. Otherwise Tammany may win."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit.*

"It is the Bryan fight over again that is going on, and the only course for those who oppose what Bryan represents will be to vote for General Tracy and his associates on the Republican ticket, for by them alone at this time are Republican principles being championed and represented."—*The North American* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Henry George as a Factor.—"Mr. George is no ordinary man, however much individuals, accustomed to certain political points of view from habit or from inheritance, may differ with his more advanced or radical views, whichever one regards them. He is not a demagog nor a place-seeker. Throughout his life he has studied patiently, honestly, and enthusiastically the social problems which men are concerned with. Personally he is a more refined man than any of the radical leaders who have preceded him, and that he is recognized as a stronger man than any of them is shown by the completeness with which he has moved Tammany in a week from its historical position as the regular Democracy of Manhattan, and by the subordination of the silver issue as the cardinal faith and test of Democracy."—*The Register* (*Nat. Dem.*), *New Haven.*

"In these days, when the enemies of the poor, the blood-suckers of the business world, the spoilers of the people, have seemed so impregnably intrenched in their irresponsible power, when the former leaders of the people have forsaken them, when the people themselves have wandered hither and thither, not knowing which side safety lay nor where gulfs yawned for them, like a flock without a shepherd, how inspiring it is to renewed courage to see that there is yet in the greatest city of the continent a leader bold, honest, and endowed with rare intellect and oratorical power around whom the voters gather prepared to enter upon a campaign for the right. The flag of the Chicago platform will wave again, every clause of its declaration of enduring principles emblazoned in living letters of light, and the name of Henry George will be counted among those who in their day and generation have done most to organize the people in their own cause."—*The News* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

"Mr. George has shattered his own case. His personal honesty is not an issue, for he has himself removed it from the contest. He stands for free trade, revolt, and paper-money. With proper and intelligent opposition his candidacy would speedily become a laughing-stock instead of a menace. Those who insist that he is dangerous make him dangerous by taking him seriously. His candidacy is really of the bouffe variety, as he has unconsciously admitted."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"It looks at present as tho Henry George is the only one of the standard-bearers who represents a living question and a human sentiment. Seth Low speaks for the 'Holier-than-thou' element; Tracy and Van Wyck are the candidates of two organizations struggling for the spoils of office; Henry George alone stands for a cause which, false or true, mistaken or intelligent, enlists the hearts and engages the feelings and passions of mankind. The New York *Sun* makes no mistake in saying he is the most formidable antagonist of the Republican Party now upon the scene."—*The Post* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"Mr. George, who has a following, not because he is a politician but because he is supposed to represent certain principles calculated to better the condition of the workingmen, has been sacrificed by Tom Johnson to help the candidacy of Platt's man Tracy. So far as principles are concerned, Mr. Johnson showed by his conduct last year how cheap he holds them. . . . But Tammany is not to be defeated this year. The betrayal of George by his friends will send the Independent Democrats who would have supported him back into the party, and will thus add to the actual strength of Tammany. The Democratic organization in New York was never in finer feather. It has drawn to its support most of the opponents of Republican legislation, such as the Raines law, and is compact, solid, confident."—*The Constitution* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

"The Democratic vote is certain to be divided, and it may be like Gaul—into three parts. The silver Democrats will find it difficult to decide what course to pursue. Those who have always been Tammany men—and that is the bulk—will support Judge Van Wyck. Those whose indignation will be strong against what they regard the sacrifice of the principles of the national organization will support Henry George. The strength of this faction of the party will be the determining factor in the results."—*The News and Observer* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Raleigh, N. C.*

"There is no flaw in Van Wyck's Democracy. He is not only the regular nominee of his party, but he has always been a consistent supporter of Democratic candidates and principles. He voted for Bryan in the last election. The candidacy of Henry George for mayor of Greater New York is a menace to the nation, because the only purpose of his election would be to give advancement and prominence to the radical ideas he represents."—*The American* (*Dem.*), *Nashville.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

IT WAS DUE TO DINGLEY.—"Yes, Miss Agnes, those are the customs officers waiting for us."

"And is it true that returning tourists are only allowed a hundred dollars' worth of baggage?"

"It is too true. The law is imperative. How much baggage have you, Miss Agnes?"

"Fully a hundred and seventy-five dollars' worth."

"And I have twenty-five."

"Must I pay?"

"There is—there is but one way to avoid it. Miss Agnes, dear Miss Agnes, let us share our lives and—and our baggage—be my wife."

"Why, Mr. Littlebait, how you have startled me!"

"See, they are looking this way! Quick, our answer."

"How can I——"

"Here they come! Yes or no?"

"Ye-es, but——"

"Yes, Mr. Inspector, it is just a hundred apiece."—*The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT'S LOVE-LETTERS.

THE general rumor in Paris is that the veiled correspondence lately published under the title "Amitie Amoureuse" really presents to us the letters that passed between Guy de Maupassant and an unhappily married woman whose name does not appear. This rumor is accepted by Hannah Lynch, who writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (October), and, to her mind, the correspondence presents De Maupassant in a new light and one much nobler and finer than that in which he appears in his realistic books. We quote what she says on this point:

"It is no exaggeration to say that modern letters have not produced a more captivating, a more honest, and altogether delightful pleasure than this volume. One looks in vain for the terrible pessimist and ignoble sensualist hitherto expressed for us in the harsh, somber, or embittered personality of Guy de Maupassant. The correspondence is not given to the world altogether in its unaltered state. It has been considerably *arranged* by the well-known woman of society to whom these fascinating, delicately flavored, and finely felt letters have been addressed. And the book comes to us in the acceptable and novel form of a *double* correspondence. So that we are favored with the whole drama, with letter and reply, extending over a period of years. It is emphatically two of the elect who wield for our enchantment the tenderest and most impassioned of pens, and whether it is the man who loves and is gracefully, oh, so sweetly! repulsed, or the woman who loves and is tenderly, oh, so magnanimously chidden! our sympathy and admiration never waver or diminish on either side. This is a Guy de Maupassant greater than any we have dreamt possible, because so fine, so chivalrous a gentleman, so human, so charming and sincere. His master's theory of impersonality in art was never more misplaced than in his adoption of it, since in all his brutal and magnificent work this sentimental, tender-hearted, and most lovable creature is consistently withheld from us, mercilessly suppressed, or, by the very nature of his work, most iniquitously misrepresented. Another instance of the patent fact that Frenchmen are not to be judged by their fiction. In not a single page of Maupassant's long list of tales and novels have we had even the shadowiest glimpse of the man revealed in this fascinating correspondence; not a hint of a passion so delicate, so warm, so unselfish and pure as that which pervades this book. One would have thought the author responsive to nothing less gross than the assaults of sensation, while the man himself is steeped in generous and ethereal sentiment."

We shall not undertake to follow Hannah Lynch through her description of the correspondence. There are glimpses here and there of popular personalities: Sully-Prudhomme, Massenet, Paul Hervieu, Marcel Prèvost, Abel Hermant. There is a picture of the illustrious men of Paris, academicians, philosophers, and poets, sprawling on the floor round the toys of Hélène (the little daughter of "the woman in the case"), shouting, roaring, racing, seizing, and squabbling over tops, windmills, Noah's arks, velocipedes! "Where's my cow?" cries Renan. "Baudry has got it—no, there's Maupassant chewing it."

The friendship ripens, on Maupassant's side, into love, and the lady sends him away. Fourteen months later he returns to Paris cured, the old love transformed into a vivacious and sentimental tenderness. Then it is the lady that slowly and unwittingly contracts the grand passion, and it is Maupassant that checks her. Here is the way he reasons with her: "I have not suffered through you. I have not become your friend, to watch you placidly lose yourself through your imagination. . . . I forbid you to love me, do you hear?" No, she does not hear; she is past hearing. She writes him that she is pursued and crucified by imaginary kisses. He answers her with rough nobility: "My beloved, I see with terror that you spiritualize matter and demand of it what it can not give." He describes the ebb and tide of love till the cure of ahert comes. "Cure? No. I fear the heart ever afterward remains infirm, is forever broken. So it was with me. . . . I must let you suffer, and not curse your suffering, since it is inevitable. It is man's destiny to love through suffering or to suffer through love. . . . We are creatures of such frail feeling; the romance each one builds is so soon finished, the breath that vivifies it so quickly spent, that it is better not to live it, and to preserve it in the state of dream. . . . I seem to reason too reasonably, my Denise. But I would only guard you from a transient ill, from a vulgar fall of which you would have to blush—were it only before me—of a shame that not even all the tenderness in which I should envelope you would prevent you from feeling."

And again:

"Denise, Denise, understand me. Have pity on yourself, on Hélène; think well before this vulgar and irreparable evil happens. It costs me something to play the ludicrous part of repulsing your tenderness. But to make of you whom I respect, whom I love—you, my sister, the friend and companion chosen of all others, recognizing in her the highest virtues, the loyalty and honor of a man—to make of you what I have made of others! I am heartbroken. But, Denise, dear delicate soul, dear nature of the elect, measure my great probity in saying to you, Don't love me! I transcribe a law of sorrow for my own grief. But it is my duty and I accomplish it. Ah, poor, cherished frail friend, how deeply I must love you to inflict this pain on you!"

At last Denise recovers, before it is too late, from her infatuation, and then it is again his turn to feel the revival of love and to upbraid himself for a fool; but that does not last long, and the termination is indicated in these lines that close the correspondence on Denise's side:

"Adieu, my friend. Thanks to you I have remained an honest woman. I bow my head, respectful and gratified, before the high sentiment that prompted you. Through you I have known the supreme felicity of love, as well as suffered its worst pangs. Ah, with my whole heart I thank you for having had the courage to keep me straight. And it is still you, my Philippe, who arm my four and thirty years, at times a little rebellious, who guide me and show me the way, indicating me new duties, a future which the mother, in her woman's coquetry, never dreamed so near."

WRANGLING OVER BOBBIE BURNS.

THE new edition of Burns, edited by Henley and Henderson, has been completed, and the critics are still warmly discussing the portrayal given therein of the Scotch poet. The fiercest of Burns's defenders is Claudius Clear in *The British Weekly*, who refers as follows to Mr. Henley's recent utterances on the subject of Burns (see LITERARY DIGEST May 29 and June 26):

"The essay is not upon Burns the man or Burns the poet. It is almost entirely upon Burns the rake. Over the sadder and baser incidents in Burns's career Mr. Henley literally gloats. Every amour is described as particularly as Mr. Henley dares.

"Something . . . should be said of the attack on Mary Campbell. . . . Let it be remembered that we know nothing about Mary Campbell except from Burns himself, and that all he tells us and all she inspired within him makes us believe that she sleeps in a pure grave. We decline to apply to her any of the epithets Mr. Henley has resorted to his slang dictionary for, because she was a woman, because she is now defenseless and dead, because we know that her poet thought of her memory with lingering and sacred tenderness. Of course these reasons are Greek to Mr. Henley, but he must be content to leave room in this planet for those who understand them.

"Mr. Henley's idea of the Kirk of Scotland is that it was in 1759 still offensive enough and still potent enough to make life miserable, to warp the characters of men and women, and to turn the tempers and affections of many from the kindly and natural way. He also speaks of the life of Scotland as made up of theology and fornication, and so forth, and so forth. I can scarcely

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think that any Scotsman will give himself the smallest trouble to reply to such statements. He will simply say, 'You know nothing of Scotland and nothing of Scottish religion, and no man could ever explain either to you.'

"Mr. Henley has done his best with the side of Burns he understands. He has shown great industry and he has spared no pains. Scotsmen will take what helps them, and will wish Mr. Henley a better temper and a better understanding. They love Burns and they pity him. They may not love Mr. Henley, but him too they will pity, if they trouble to read him."

The Glasgow *Herald* is a little less acidulous in tone, but not less decisive in its views. Regarding Henley's references to Burns's "genius for paternity," it says:

"Supposing enthusiastic Scotsmen are wrong about Burns—and many of them do talk sad nonsense about him—it is certainly not by such provocative criticism that they are to be reformed. Of course, however, Mr. Henley's estimate of Burns is quite as erroneous as that formed by the commonest Burnsite, and it errs by enormously exaggerating one aspect of the poet's character and career. That Burns's passions were too strong for him, and that they marred his life, no one with any eye to fact will deny; but that lewdness and a faun-like quality were the most prominent features of his genius and character as he is now and will be remembered by the world is an utterance monstrous and morbid in the extreme. . . . That, in fact, his genius should be represented as a kind of sublimation of 'sculduddery,' is one of the strangest instances of perverted taste and judgment that the history of criticism has to show."

The Scotsman, however, calls Mr. Henley's portraiture of Burns a true one, "like a picture by Meissonier, so accurate in detail, so much in little space, pathetic and serene." After such an admission by a Scottish journal one is prepared for the following from an English journal, *The Standard*:

"'God have mercy on me!' was one of the bitter things that Burns wrote of himself; 'a poor, damned, incautious, duped, unfortunate fool! The sport, the miserable victim of rebellious pride, hypochondriac imaginations, agonizing sensibility, and Bedlam passions.' Surely, with such a confession in view, even tho there is much that is tender and noble to throw into the opposite scale, Mr. Henley is right in claiming that the poet knew himself as his apologists have never known him and will never know. Neither poverty, disappointment, nor the bitter limitations of his lot are enough to account for the tragedy of such a life. The fierce restlessness of the man was due to his unvanquished conscience, and the rankling sense of the contrast between his moral vision and his moral failure. Such a conclusion may not be acceptable to the more perfervid, not to say idolatrous, fellow countrymen of a poet who broadened the path of humanity and interpreted its common heart, but justice lies that way, and all of mercy that so great a man need ask."

In the same vein speaks *The Saturday Review*:

"We confess that it [Henley's attitude] is one with which we find ourselves in almost perfect sympathy. He sees in him a peasant who was a great poet, who wished to be a 'buck,' and he presents him in those lights to us without palliation and without sanctimoniousness. The Common Burnsite, as Mr. Henley calls the mere abject worshiper of a doctored portrait of the poet, will probably give a succession of piercing screams as he perceives illusion after illusion being torn away. Sometimes, perhaps, Mr. Henley is too truculent with the Common Burnsite, and sometimes he seems to lose the sense of proportion a little. On the whole, for instance, we believe that he has made out a case against that sentimental specter, Highland Mary, but was she worth the expense?"

But *The Westminster* is not altogether pleased with the work that has been done. It says:

"We must confess that there is something about the work of Messrs. Henley and Henderson which occasionally jars. We are no blind admirers of the poet, and are quite ready to admit his faults and failings, but we do not think it was necessary to rake up and give quite such prominence to some of the most shady passages in Burns's life. Mr. Henley—for without any injustice he may be held responsible—gives one the impression that he takes a pride in detailing and discussing the moral offenses of the poet. The impression may be quite erroneous, but there it is."

HALL CAINE ON CURRENT LITERARY AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

A NEW theory of fiction, advanced by Hall Caine in a brief note at the end of his latest novel, "The Christian," has stirred up considerable criticism and comment. Mr. Caine holds that the novelist is "not to offer mock history or a substitute for fact, but to present a thought in the form of a story, with as much realism as the requirements of idealism will permit." As this is a sort of compromise between the extreme claims of realists and the precepts of the romanticists, an attempt to reconcile the warring schools, Mr. Caine was invited by Robert H. Sherard to explain himself at greater length. The interview which resulted, and in which many live topics are interestingly treated, is reported in the London *Humanitarian* for the current month. We quote from it as follows in elaboration of the theory alluded to:

"The popular idea is that a novel is merely a story of something which pretends to have happened, something which is supposed to have occurred about a certain time and at a certain place. Now this is a very low view to take of fiction. When a novel fulfils its true function it is not mock history or a substitute for fact. Fact is neither its aim nor its justification. The novelist lays his scene where and when it suits him to lay it; but his duty is not to truth of fact but to truth of logic, and logic is the only proper touchstone to which his work ought to be brought. In writing his story the novelist ought to do his best to know the fact he deals with, but having done so he is by no means required to regard his fact as sacred, as a thing not to be tampered with or changed. That is the duty of the historian, not of the novelist. In this instance of 'The Christian,' I have laid the scene in London, the period in our own day; and the aim has not been to take a photograph, or paint a portrait, or write a report, but to show by means of a story what I think the temper and trend of the period and scene to be. This I take to be the true object of the novel; what the novel is for, the quality which gives it a right to exist by the side of fact and with some of the authenticity of history, yet quite distinct from both, free from their responsibility, but with greater liberty and a wider scope. . . .

"But of course I am not forgetting that, in a sense, the real thing in a story, the highest thing, the essential thing, is not the picture of the time, but the passions, the emotions, the humanity. On a novelist's power to handle these (not on his capacity for dealing with problems of life or for painting his period) his position as an imaginative writer depends. Has he pathos? Has he humor? Has he invention? These are the primary questions. But close behind them comes the other question, 'Has he anything to say by means of his pathos, and humor, and invention?'"

Fact, according to Mr. Caine, is not as important as motive, and motive is to be carefully distinguished from purpose. The realists err in putting fact into the place of motive, and a story without motive is only a yarn, not a novel; photography, not art. The very aim of fiction is defeated by faithful reproduction of fact unaccompanied by motive. Purpose is a different thing from motive. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had purpose; Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" had motive, but not purpose. As to the moral aspect of fiction—the question whether the handling of immoral topics is immoral and pernicious, Mr. Caine said:

"The ultimate test, I take it, is the intention of the writer. The plain sense of the matter, I think, would be, as I said in a lecture at Edinburgh, that so-called realistic or daring scenes in novels which are done for their *own sake* are usually bad in themselves, of bad influence, and an outrage on the sanctities of nature; but that where such scenes are used merely as links in a chain, as a means to an end, where they 'make for righteousness,' they are good in themselves and have good results. So to the reader who comes upon what are called 'daring' scenes in

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fiction, I would say, 'Look to the aim.' Is it good or bad; are these scenes merely finger-posts on the journey? Then they serve a useful purpose, and if they are not too glaring or too coarse you should not resent them. But if they are the reverse of all this, they ought to be put down by public opinion; and if that fail, by the police magistrate, and their author should take his proper place as a prostitute and a pander. 'All is proper to be expressed,' as Millet says, 'provided our aim is high.' Beware of the danger (a natural one, I admit) of thinking that because a novel or drama deals with the subject of immorality, it is therefore immoral. The morality of a story often depends on the way it is told, and the same story shall be pure and wholesome if told in one way, and impure and unwholesome told in another. . . .

"'Jane Eyre' is a story dealing with immorality, but it is a moral story for all that, while certain other stories (not necessary to name) which do not deal with immoral subjects are nevertheless very immoral stories indeed. In short, what I mean by all this can be put very briefly into a single sentence—don't banish the moral nude from fiction under the impression you are thereby banishing immorality."

With reference to the charge of certain critics that his novels are "melodramatic," Mr. Caine said:

"Every piece of imaginative writing that is not as dull as ditch-water has been so labeled—'Les Miserables,' 'Anna Karenina'—everything or nearly everything. People don't know what they mean by melodrama."

"What do you understand by it?"

"That kind of imaginative writing in which the fact is first and the spiritual intention second; in which the incident is a thing for itself. The opposite of this is not melodrama, never can be, whatever the nature of the incident described, or else the greatest things in literature are melodramatic. But the wise people who have cried 'melodrama' at the works of Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Dickens, Charles Reade, and nearly every other writer who is *alive*, talk as if an incident must be melodramatic merely because it is thrilling, startling, arresting. In that sense 'Hamlet' is an Adelphi production, and 'Othello' a Whitechapel murder put on the stage."

After touching briefly upon the woman and marriage problem, the subject of Ibsen's influence upon society was suggested. Mr. Caine distinguishes between Ibsen the artist and Ibsen the philosopher. He admires his art, but questions the ability of his work. We quote the most suggestive portion of this branch of the conversation:

"What do you think of the influence of the Ibsen movement?"

"I am sorry to think it is not altogether of the best."

"You don't think it has helped the cause of woman?"

"In a certain way, it must have done so. It must have helped woman to assert her individuality. But it seems to me a painful and rather ugly self-assertion. For several years I have been struggling to put myself into the position of sympathy with such of my friends as are enthusiastic followers of Ibsen. Shrinking from the extreme opposition of those who are called the anti-Ibsenites, and feeling the gross unfairness of much that has been said against Ibsen as an artist, I have tried to see Ibsen in their favorable light, both as a dramatist and teacher."

"Well, as a dramatist?"

"It would be difficult for me to say how much I admire the extraordinary dexterity with which he tells his story. For example, the opening scene of 'John Gabriel Borkman' (which apparently trangresses every convention of the dramatic art) is one of the most masterly pieces of dramatic narrative to be found in modern literature. Let anybody try to tell the earlier lives of the characters to be concerned in that play, and then look again at Ibsen's telling of them, and he will realize what a consummate master of the dramatic method Ibsen must be. I could give twenty other examples out of Ibsen's social dramas of the same magnificent craftsmanship, and in the earlier poetic plays there are scenes of dramatic fervor, such as can hardly be found out of Shakespeare."

"But all this concerns only one side of Ibsen, and not the most important side. What about his moral aims?"

"You are right. A great writer ought to have done the world great good."

"What good has Ibsen done?"

"When I ask myself whether the motive of his play is ever a good and worthy one, calculated to be of any real service to humanity, my conclusion is that it is hardly ever so. . . .

"Who is the better for Ibsen—the stronger and the braver to fight life's battles? Yet with his extraordinary powers he might so easily have been the greatest force for good in Europe."

"What will be thought of Ibsen in the future?"

"That he was a mad poet, who imagined he was a man of the world—that's what I should predict."

"You would say he knows little of real life?"

"Perhaps less than any great writer that ever lived."

"Yet you continue to call him great?"

"Assuredly—as a poet of a certain order, undoubtedly great."

"But not the highest order?"

"No. The great poet ought to have lived greatly—Ibsen has hardly lived at all. But I hate to be talking in this spirit. Crying at the heels of a man of genius the list of his faults and shortcomings can very well be left to the folks who can do nothing else—there are lots of them in England now."

HOW VERDI WROTE "NABUCCO."

THE starting-point of all Verdi's successes, according to a writer in *The Strand Musical Magazine*, was "Nabucco"; and it had to be dragged out of him, so to speak. After writing "Un giorno di Regno" in 1840, he lost, within a period of three months, his wife and two little children, and, weighed down with sorrow, determined to write no more. He had already made a contract with Merelli for three operas, and he broke off the contract. How he happened to resume work is told by him in an interview with the writer in *The Strand* in the following words:

"One winter's evening, in 1841, as I was coming out of my house, I met Merelli, who, putting his arm through mine, asked me to accompany him to the theater, where he was going at the time. On the way he told me that he was in great perplexity, because Nicolai, who was to write the opera for the season, was not satisfied with his libretto, a magnificent work of Solera, and had left his impresario at a loss to find a suitable text in good time.

"'I can help you out of your trouble,' I replied. 'I have the libretto of "Proscritto" by me, and have not written a note of it yet. You are welcome to it.' 'My dear boy, this is a godsend! You don't know how grateful I shall be!'

"By that time we had reached the theater, and Merelli, showing me a manuscript written in a bold hand, said, 'This is the libretto of Solera. Such a splendid subject! Take it, and read.' 'What for? I will have nothing more to do with libretti.' 'Well, take it all the same; read it, and give it back to me.' I took the manuscript and left the theater. On my way back, I felt overcome with an unspeakable sadness, and when I reached home I flung the book despondently on the table; the leaves flew open, and my eyes fell on the beautiful verse beginning 'Va pensiero, sull' ali dorate' (Go, my thought, on the golden wings). I read, almost mechanically, the verses that followed. They left a deep impression upon my mind, the more so because they were a paraphrase of the Bible, of which I was an earnest reader in those days.

"I went on reading one passage, then another, and at last, remembering my vow, closed the manuscript and went to bed. But the 'Nabucco' kept running in my head; all hope of sleep vanished; I could not even shut my eyes. At last I got up and began to read a second time, then a third and a fourth, the whole libretto. In the morning I knew it by heart.

"Yet, I did not wish to break my pledge, and, on the following day, I brought the manuscript back to Merelli. 'What do you think of the libretto!' he asked, 'Is it not beautiful?' 'It is splendid!' 'Well then, set it to music.' 'No, no, never! I won't do it at any price!'

"But Merelli took the manuscript, forced it into the pocket of my overcoat, turned me out of the room, and locked the door.

"What could I do? I went home with the 'Nabucco' in my pocket. I began to write one bar, one sentence at a time, so that

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in the autumn of the same year 'Nabucco' was finished; and it was given at La Scala of Milan, in March, 1842."

Verdi is now eighty-three, and positively declares he will never write anything more. But he has a new project in hand which greatly interests him, and this *The Strand* writer tells us about in the following manner:

"Outside the Gate Magenta, at Milan, a building is in course of construction. It is Verdi's Home for old Italian artists of all classes. The funds for its establishment and maintenance are given by the great master, and the cost of erection alone of the building, as designed by Signor Camille Boito (a brother of Arigo, the librettist of Othello and Falstaff), will amount to £16,000. The home will provide shelter for one hundred inmates,—sixty men and forty women. There will be no common dormitory, for Verdi, with thoughtful tact, wishes to spare the feelings of people who may have known a certain comfort in their youth. There will be reading-rooms, a concert-room, and bath-rooms, all lighted by electricity and heated by hot-air stoves. The meals only will be in common.

"To secure the funds necessary for the yearly expenditure of the endowment, Verdi has already given up part of the income due to him for his copyrights. The fruits of his genius will thus provide for the wants of those whom he calls his 'fellow artists.'

"A weighty question, and one to which Verdi attached great importance, was the choice of a name for the institution, the master rejecting the titles of 'Hospital,' 'Refuge,' and 'Home,' as not conveying his meaning. At last, the name of *Casa di Riposo* (House of Rest) occurred to him, as expressing the most nearly his philanthropic idea. The construction of the building is already far advanced, and the work is expected to be entirely completed within two years. The 'House of Rest' is, however, only to be opened at the composer's demise—at least, such are the stipulations laid down at the present time."

ORIGINALITY IN ART.

SOME words worth remembering are said on this subject by M. Maurice Gandolphe in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, September 1), in an article on "The Artists of Sweden." What he says about Sweden is so applicable to our own country that with a few changes in proper names it might easily be supposed to have been written about the United States. His main point is that to be powerful an artist must stick to his native inspiration and not rely on foreign education, except in mere technic. This from a Frenchman, when artists of all nations are flocking to French art-schools, is a noteworthy utterance. Says M. Gandolphe:

"It may be noted that a strict attachment to their native country and to the national environment appears to be the essential condition of a powerful and original production in Swedish art. Doubtless the successive experiences of the Scandinavian artists in the European schools have not been without use to them; they have thus acquired a surety of touch and of taste that is given only by work followed for generations, and that has preserved them from the grotesqueness and incoherence that have sometimes marked the art of the United States. And it is natural that the pupils of the Academy of Stockholm should pass some years of study in the studios of Germany or France; they find there a valuable instruction in technic that enables them to use profitably, with greater sureness, the natural faculties that they possess. Often they become conscious of their own originality even while studying the ideas of foreign artists. . . . But they must know how to escape in time and return freely to local inspiration, while they are capable of devoting to it an entirely untrammeled talent. . . . Still, with the Swedish artists, the habit of permanent expatriation has not been given up, and, especially at Paris, numbers of them are installed in colonies. It is evident that these must be fatally forced at the end of a few years, by surrounding influences, to follow Parisian customs and to become Parisians little by little. It is among the painters that this naturalization appears most nearly complete. . . .

"We can not admit that artists who are in general powerfully endowed should exert themselves in long efforts to acquire by imitation a talent that would be manifested by itself and in a better form in Scandinavia; that would be work done without result in many cases and always with a tendency to a bad result. It is then interesting to see whether the social conditions of the environment where Swedish artists work justify these singular expatriations.

"This question has been debated with interest in Scandinavia. In his best work, 'The Red Chamber,'* Strindberg maintains with his habitual vehemence that painters and sculptors at Stockholm are the most pitiable Bohemians in the world; he describes them as excluded from a society that consists of a hierarchy of bourgeois, and as using their talent in vain struggles against the indifference of a commercial public. . . . Without doubt Sweden is feeling the return stroke of the crisis that is traversing intellectual Europe; the number of producers and the average quality of their productions increases more rapidly than does expenditure. At Stockholm, as at Paris, pictures do not always sell, and American amateurs are especially appreciated. Doubtless, also, the rich *bourgeoisie* that makes up the present aristocracy abuses minute distinctions and has a mania for sounding titles; the artist is sometimes qualified as 'Monsieur, the sculptor in wood' or 'Monsieur, the painter of rocks,' not without some irony. Besides, there are, in the North, people who prefer to make a fortune by selling salt fish rather than to live a life of privation in the pursuit of a dream of art. Perhaps some will say, furthermore, that Lutheran Puritanism is an obstacle to the liberty of the artist; it is not so very long ago that protest was made in the Swedish Parliament against the indecency of some very insignificant decorative panels that nobody had thought of noticing before, but that all Stockholm proceeded at once to examine in detail through its opera-glasses."

M. Gandolphe thinks, however, that these drawbacks are common, more or less, to all countries, and he does not believe that Swedish art is suffering especially from them. We in America can certainly agree that precisely the same conditions are to be found here. In conclusion the writer says:

"It is in the expression of impressions that are entirely their own, that they have found in the environment of their native land, that the Swedish artists have had moments of grandeur, and are to-day freed from every charge of mediocre imitation. It is by seeking new expressions of their personality that they will uphold the present power of their school."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

The Independent tells of a witty little parody once made by Longfellow on Emerson's "Brahma." Emerson's poem (published in the first issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, 1857) begins as follows:

"If the red slayer thinks he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again";

That winter a relative of Longfellow's, in writing to the family, bewailed the fact that just after purchasing a sleigh there had come a January thaw that made its use impossible. In the return letter Longfellow enclosed the following skit:

TO —— ON THE PURCHASE OE A SLEIGH.

If the red sleigher thinks he sleighs,
Or if the sleighin' think it is sleighin',
They know not well the subtle ways
Of snow, that comes—and goes again.

AN anecdote of interest concerning Brahms, the composer, comes from his friend D. Wildman, by way of the Berlin *Nation*:

"It was in the summer of 1857, during a walk along the shores of Lake Thun, that Brahms began to talk to me about the reasons why he never married. It was not the fear of being unable to support a wife and children with his art that made him refrain. 'But,' he said, 'at a time when I felt most inclined to marry, my pieces were hissed in the concert-halls, or, at any rate, received with icy indifference. Now, I was able to bear that, for I knew exactly what they were worth and that a change would come. And if, after such failures, I went to my bachelor room, I was not unhappy. To meet a wife at such a moment, to see her questioning eyes meet mine anxiously, and to be obliged to say, 'Another failure'—I could not have endured. For however much a wife might love me and believe in me, the complete certainty of my final victory, as I felt it, could not be shared by her. And if she should have attempted to console me—puh! I can not bear the thought; what a hell that would have been to me!'"

* The name of a hall in Stockholm where a club of literary men and artists of the realistic school meets.

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SCIENCE.

HOW DO WE FEEL PAIN?

IT has lately been maintained by some French physiologists that the feeling of pain is a special sensation, apart from those of touch, sight, etc., and transmitted to the brain by a special set of nerves. When a boy falls and hurts his head, according to this view, he has two sensations, one of contact with the ground, transmitted to the brain by the ordinary nerves, and one of pain due to the injury received, transmitted by the pain-nerves. These sensations may not even reach the brain at the same time; in fact, the pain usually gets there the later. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 25) M. Phillipe Tissié discusses this theory and concludes that it does not correspond to the facts, which are to be explained rather by what goes on in the brain itself, where there is probably a special "pain-center," that is not stimulated except by an excessive sensation. Says M. Tissié:

"Under this title ['Has Pain Its Special Nerves?'] M. Fredericq has recently addressed a letter to M. Richet, in which he maintains the existence of special nerves of pain. M. Fredericq bases his theory on (1) the retardation of the sensation of pain compared to that of touch; (2) the suppression of this sensation in certain cases; (3) the difference of sensibility to pain and touch, as in portions of the body that are scarcely sensitive at all to cold, but very much so to the pain of shock; and (4) the similarity of the painful sensation, whatever may be its cause, provided that the injured cutaneous surface is of a given extent and the exciting cause of a given intensity. The stroke of a whip sears the skin of the back as a red-hot iron would.

"We think, with M. Richet and with M. Lombroso, who accepts the theory that pain is the result of strong excitation of the senses, that such reasons are not sufficient, and, what is more, that the theory of special nerves explains nothing and therefore serves only to confuse the already complicated problem of the psychophysiology of pain. On the other hand, M. Fredericq fails to take into account the psychic function of the brain.

"Here are two facts from my own experience:

"(1) One winter morning, on rising, my mind being taken up with an absorbing process of thought, I proceeded, according to my habit, to take my daily cold-water bath. But at the first contact of the sponge, full of water, I was surprised; my thought was replaced in my mind by a succession of two different impressions, separated by a relatively long interval—one of touch and one of temperature.

"My consciousness thus aided in the clear separation of two impressions of different kinds. On the morrow morning I fixed my attention, as soon as I got up, so that I might better analyze the sensations felt on the first contact of the sponge with the skin, but I could not detect the separation of the two impressions, as on the previous day, when the phenomenon had been produced automatically.

"I repeated the same experiment several days in succession, without result. This seemed to me to be confirmatory of the views of M. Richet as opposed to those of M. Fredericq.

"(2) It happened at another time that I made a misstep, placing my foot on the ground sidewise . . . so as to get a sensation of pain. I had first a sensation of shock, the speed being about one thirtieth of a second from my feet to my brain, and at once I began observation with my centers of analysis, for I knew that a sharp pain would follow. The pain came one second later; it lasted four or five seconds, growing gradually less and less.

"In this case I was warned, I waited, and I analyzed my feelings. . . . The impression of the shock had the time to be perceived and registered, whence the possibility of observation.

"It was not the same in the former case, the time of transfer being too rapid to allow the analyzing centers to work separately. Nevertheless, if an absorbing process of thought holds them in working order, dissociation can be produced because the tactile impression knocks for an instant at the gate of the analyzing centers, so to speak, and the time that it takes to open this gate is long enough to cause a solution of continuity between the two impressions of sensitiveness to touch and sensitiveness to pain.

"I believe that it is in the brain that we must seek for the cause of the delay in consciousness of pain, and not in a retardation of speed on the part of special nerves whose power of transmission is, as has been supposed, less than that of the ordinary nerves."

According to the author's hypothesis, then, pain, being simply a very powerful sensation, differs from the ordinary sensations simply in excess of strength, and is of course transmitted over the same nerves and with the same speed; but the mind may apprehend it as a sensation of touch, or whatever it may be, before waking up, as we may say, to the idea that it is an excessive or painful sensation. To quote again:

"A strong conception responds to a strong impression, coming from a special or highly developed sensibility. . . . But the appreciation of the impression is variable. The same blow received, for example, by an English boxer, at the beginning of his training, and when he is in full form, does not produce the same painful reaction. We know that a boxer in good form should be able to receive without pain the most powerful blows full on his chest.

"To reach such a degree of resistance, he accustoms himself to receive progressively more and more violent blows. And at the same time, as he must himself deal blows, he habituates his own fists to pain. He boxes against bags, and little by little, as his fists become accustomed to soft surfaces, he strikes harder ones. A good boxer in training and in first-rate form should be insensible to the pain of a blow.

"Does he reach this degree of insensibility by education of a set of special nerves of pain? We think not. We rather hold that he reaches it by a process of psychic education. For him 'pain' should be only a word, because his training consists not so much in the development of his muscles as in the suppression of pain, which would interfere with him and prevent him from striking out to the best advantage. Now, mental training has nothing to do with special nerves of pain.

"This mastery over pain can not exist without a series of mental acts having relation with the diverse painful sensations of a blow of the fist. The becoming accustomed to it is a psychic phenomenon; it results from comparison of the progressive value of the intensity of the blows received.

"We therefore agree with the psychic hypothesis advanced by M. Richet, who believes that there is a 'pain-center' in the brain, near the centers where the divers sensations are produced."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF LIQUEFIED AIR.

RECENT experiments on the properties of air reduced to the liquid form by low temperature and high pressure indicate that it may become an important agent in scientific and industrial processes. Says *The Electrical World*, in discussing this possibility:

"The possibility of manufacturing liquefied air on a commercial scale has been amply proven, and the desideratum appears to be to find some sort of use for it in commercial quantities.

"The interesting changes in the properties of metals and dielectrics at the low temperature of boiling air lead to a bewildering variety of speculations as to the ultimate possibilities of insulation and conduction under these conditions. Whether or not we shall see pipe lines conveying liquid air from Niagara to New York, with conductors in cool and comfortable retirement within, is at least doubtful; but we may see a variety of very interesting electrical uses made of this new material. It is a high insulator, and the most magnetic liquid known with the exception of liquid oxygen, which is easily derived from it. Its normal temperature when quietly effervescing at atmospheric pressure is 185° C. [301° F.] below zero, or only 88° above the absolute zero. At this temperature pure copper becomes fifteen times and pure iron twenty-three times as good a conductor as under ordinary circumstances.

"The suggestions which crowd themselves upon the attention of one who thinks of the possibilities of usefulness of an agent giving these conditions are mostly vague, and must remain so until some definite statement of the cost of liquefying air can be had. Professor Fleming has already pointed out that by its agency a magnet can be rapidly aged. Another use which seems

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to suggest itself at once is in connection with induction-coils whose resistance could be enormously reduced, and whose insulation could probably be much improved by cooling them in a bath of this strange liquid."

HOW TO TRANSMIT A PULL THROUGH A LOOSE WIRE.

THIS seemingly impossible feat is accomplished in a recent English invention, the principle of which would seem to be applicable to a very large number of uses. We quote a description from *Industries and Iron* (October 1):

"A useful invention of Mr. Ernest M. Bowden has recently been brought out whereby it is rendered possible to transmit small amounts of power around curves, corners, etc., or between points which are not fixed entirely, without the use of the customary bell-cranks, levers, pulleys, or ball-joints.

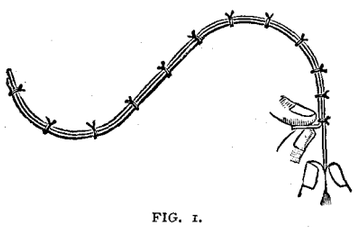

FIG. 1.

"The inventor originally designed his invention for application to cycles for the transmitting of power to brakes, etc., but it has a wide field of utility, and among other purposes for which it might quite easily be utilized is the changing of speed gears of motor-carriages. Its action is purely mechanical, and its application is possible where, in these circumstances, no other means of transmitting power than by electricity has been possible.

"It is of course well known that it is impossible to transmit power along a single slack wire unless that wire has first been made taut; but if two wires are taken, the one preferably longer than the other, and tied together at intervals so that they can not part company, but can slide one along the other, and if the short one is held and the long one pulled (see Fig. 1), the relative movement is transmitted from end to end, and a positive mechanical connection obtained through a loose and flexible medium.

FIG. 2.

"It is obvious that the one wire must be inextensible and the other incompressible, and in actual practise, both for convenience and appearance, it is better that the wires should not be tied together, but that one should work inside the other. To attain this the incompressible member is wound helically, so that the coils are in touch one with another, and the inextensible wire is threaded through this as shown in Fig. 2.

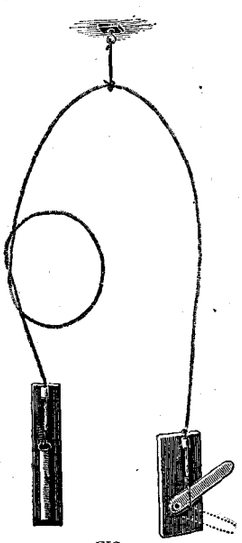

FIG. 3.

"The result is that the inextensible member which is stranded works in a small tube. At each end the inside wire projects beyond the outside, and is passed through a hole which is not large enough for the outside, or tubular, wire to go through; this hole, however, being preferably, but not necessarily, large enough part of the way to form a sleeve which holds the end of the outside wire, and then reduced in size to take only the inside wire. If the inside wire is pulled, and one end of it is drawn, say, an inch out of the tubular wire, the other end will be drawn the same distance in, and in being so drawn in it performs the work which has to be done, altho the wire-cord formed of the two wires may hang loosely about in any position.

"Fig. 3 illustrates a working model of the invention. The wire cord is the only connection between two independent plates. Each plate has a small projection on it, through which the outside wire can not go; but the inside wire is passed through the projections, and attached at one end to a lever, and at the other to a spiral spring. Notwithstanding that the model is suspended in mid-air, and that the cord is tied in a knot, the action is perfect and positive. When the lever is moved to the position marked by the dotted line, the spring is extended, and when the lever is released, the spring draws it back."

HOW DOES CONSUMPTION SPREAD?

THIS question, we are told by Dr. Harold Bryn, is not so easily answered as some have supposed. Little is known of the life-history of the tubercle bacillus, and its spores have yet to be discovered. The bacillus itself is easily killed. Says Dr. Bryn (*The Sanitarian*, October):

"The bacillus tuberculosis is a parasite which needs very much air and oxygen. . . . It grows only on the surface of the culture or substratum, as a white mold-like membrane. Shaken in the culture it will sink to the bottom and die. It is not very tenacious of life, and if not frequently renewed it will die. Even in cultures it will not live more than a few months. In darkness and dampness it thrives better than in light and dryness. In a cadaver kept in a zinc box the virus remains active after three months; eight and a half months later the bacillus can still be seen, but it is then inactive. In cold running water the bacillus remains active for two months. In a lung laid in water it was active after five months. In sputum it is active after three months. In dried sputum it usually dies within two months.

"How little vital power there is in the expectorated bacillus will easily be understood, since the bacillus is not easily cultivated from the expectoration, but has to be transferred to an animal organism.

"It is evident from this that the bacillus can be destroyed with comparative ease. The danger of infection from rooms unoccupied for five or six months and cleaned after having been occupied by consumptives, is perhaps doubtful. But when it is averred that in a bed on which a man died of tuberculosis, 60 per cent. of the bedbugs found in it contained virulent bacilli, as in the case reported, we should be careful in our conclusions with regard to the means by which the bacillus may be preserved and transmitted. A short time after the death of the man in the case referred to, his brother, sleeping in the same bed, contracted consumption, and the disease in his case was attributed to the bedbugs. But let the explanation of the means of infection be one or the other, the original source of this bacillus found so widely distributed is traceable in human or animal organisms only."

Dr. Malm, a Norwegian authority, holds, we are told, that there are in general only three ways of communication: by inheritance, by inhalation, and by swallowing. Of these he concludes that the first is so infrequent that it may be left out of the calculation. Of the two remaining methods, he is of the opinion, contrary to general belief, that swallowing is the usual mode of infection. Concerning the inhalation of the germ—usually believed to be the common way of taking the disease—Dr. Bryn says:

"The adherents of the theory of infection through inhalation point out that the bacillus is in the dust around us and often in the noses of healthy people, and that the lungs are frequently tuberculous; and, lastly, that the bronchial glandules are often infected. But if it were a fact that the bacilli of tuberculosis were always introduced into our lungs through inhalation and in this way get their hold on the system, then we would all be tuberculous. It is not enough to say that many possess an immunity against tuberculosis, as is the case in diphtheria, anthrax, typhus, cholera, etc., and that because of this we are not all infected with tuberculosis. Diphtheria, anthrax, typhus, and cholera are all acute diseases, which leave behind immunity from subsequent attacks, and they are produced by virus of which both the toxin and antitoxin are known. But altho we have for six years known the toxin of the bacillus of tuberculosis, yet nobody has produced its antitoxin. Nobody has even succeeded in lessening its virulence. Here, as in leprosy, we hope only for the future, and the only way we now know is to prevent infection, and, if we are in-

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fected, to keep our bodies healthy; then our cells will destroy the bacillus, instead of the bacillus destroying us."

The transmission of the disease through the mouth and stomach, the author believes to be by far the most frequent. Of this he says:

"As early as 1868, Klebs proved that feeding with tuberculous virus produces tuberculosis without affecting the intestines. . . . Toussaint produced tuberculosis in animals by feeding them with raw meat-juice from cows and pigs; and investigations by the English Tubercular Commission and the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts gives sufficient proof of the danger of milk from tuberculous cows, even if the udder is not affected. The experiments in Massachusetts showed that by feeding with milk from fifteen tuberculous cows (but with healthy udders) out of forty-eight rabbits, two; of twelve young pigs, five; and of twenty-one calves, eight were infected. . . .

"[Dr. Malm] concludes that tuberculosis by inhalation is comparatively rare and that the infection, in children in particular, is caused through the alimentary canal. We get our tuberculosis mostly through the mouth, especially children."

Of the particular time of life at which infection generally occurs, Dr. Bryn speaks later as follows:

"It is now often supposed that every third individual at some time or other in his life must have been infected with tuberculosis. As early as 1882, Baumgarten said that he had found latent or extinct tuberculous matter in twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the corpses in which tuberculosis had not been the cause of death. And it is now a fact that a great part of the people in the civilized world go around with more or less evidence of local tuberculous processes healed in one or other organ and of older or later origin, while the foci through many years, sometimes never, make their presence known nor to any great extent have any influence on the health of the individual.

"The infection mostly takes place in the three or four first years of childhood. The fact is that, in these first years, the deaths directly from tuberculosis, either absolute or relative, are more numerous than later on within a like period of years. And now, if consideration be given to the many cases of scrofulo-tuberculosis in the glandules, bones, and joints—so often seen in the second and third year of childhood—it will be clear that it must be specially in these first years of the childhood that the infection takes place. That this tuberculosis in childhood is not inherited is seen, among other things, from the fact that while tuberculosis as a cause of death has its absolute maximum in the first year, and, mark well! not before the last two thirds of it, at the same time there is very little if any latent tuberculosis to be found in the other children dead in this year. On the contrary, later on, the latent glandular tuberculosis is more and more distinctly shown and increases with the age of the children.

"In regard to tuberculosis in adults, it is not yet positively settled how much per cent. of them is infected in advanced age and how many must be taken as the rapid development of a latent process existing from infancy. But tuberculous processes in adults are now more frequently interpreted as returns of the disease and cases of auto-infections, and less frequently as pure prima-infections."

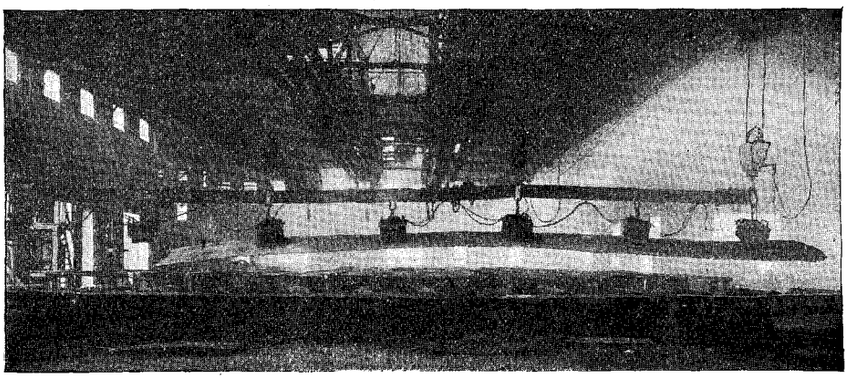
Women with Beards.—We noted some time ago the conclusion of a German scientist that the "new woman" would have a beard some time in the remote future. S. S. Buckman, writing to *Natural Science* (September) tells us that this theory is not a new one. He says: "If it is not definitely stated by Darwin in his 'Descent of Man,' at any rate it is an obvious conclusion from what he has to say concerning the appearance of distinctive masculine characters, such as horns, sometimes in the male sex only, sometimes in both sexes. The appearance of the beard in *Homo* is quite analogous to that of horns in other animals; and just as horns have apparently been acquired by the females of certain species by what may be called 'inherited transference' from the males, so will beards be obtained in time by the future females of *Homo*. . . .

"Let me point out another biological aspect of the case: Facial hairiness is exhibited more by the unmarried than by the married women. It seems that each woman receives from her male parent latent beard-characters. If she have children she certainly transmits such characters to them. If she has no offspring it seems that the characters tend to develop in her own person. So it will be in the old woman, and not in the 'new woman' of the future, that the beard will be most prominent—a startling retribution that the most masculine characters should appear in those who are the greatest old maids."

THE MAGNETIC DERRICK AGAIN.

THE recent employment of the lifting power of huge electro-magnets to raise large weights in machine-shops has already been noted by us. We now quote a description of a "magnetic derrick" from *Cassier's Magazine* (October) and reproduce an illustration of it from the same source. It says:

"One of the big American steel companies has adopted electro-magnets as the most convenient means of picking up and transferring plates of iron or steel from one part of its mill to another. These magnets correspond in shape to the now almost forgotten horseshoe pattern, the poles being elliptical in cross-section, measuring 3 inches by 24 inches across the axes, and being 7½ inches apart. In depth, each pole measures 10 inches, 7½ inches of which are covered by the magnetizing coils with a uniform thickness of one and a half inches. To insure protection against dampness, and consequent deterioration of the insulation, these coils are enclosed in a water-tight brass casing, while for protection against mechanical injury, the whole magnet—poles, end-piece, and coils—is boxed in with half-inch steel casing. A five-ton load requires a current of only 4 amperes at 240 volts to lift it, and the makers of the magnet claim that there is no more danger of its dropping its load suddenly than there is with any other kind of crane attachment. This statement one can well believe, in view of the dangers which have been groundlessly predicted for almost every other new application of mechanical or electrical power. During the past few years, while the erection of tall buildings has been going on very rapidly in New York city, for example, we remember the case of at least one heavy girder which slipped out of its sling at an altitude of over a hundred feet; but as, most fortunately, no one was killed by its descent, the newspaper noise which followed soon subsided. The only chance of a slip with a magnet is temporary failure of the current, which is becoming less and less liable to happen as improvements in the electrical art continue."



LIFTING MAGNETS AT THE PLATE MILL OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY, AT SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

The writer suggests some interesting questions raised by this use of the magnet to move steel beams. He says:

"As each beam so lifted, being of steel, will retain a considerable portion of the magnetism imparted to it, what unforeseen

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effects may it have when placed in, say, an office building where its magnetism is lost sight of or neglected? Will it cause impedance in the electric currents used for lighting such a building? Will it stop clocks placed within its influence by magnetizing their springs? It seems likely enough that such results, as well as others not counted upon, may follow from the use of magnetized steel beams."

A CONGRESS OF ROMAN-CATHOLIC SCIENTISTS.

THE fourth meeting of the triennial Scientific Congress of Catholics took place at Fribourg, Switzerland, from August 16 to August 21 last. This interesting body, whose existence even is probably unknown to many of our readers, is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 9), and we translate below enough of the report to give an idea of its composition and work. Says the reporter:

"This session was evidently an improvement on all the others, first in the number of those present, which reached or exceeded 3,000, but especially in the number and value of the papers read and discussed, in the animation and vitality that were shown in the special work of the sections, and finally in the increased international character of the work.

"In the three preceding congresses, held, the two first in Paris, the third in Brussels, the French language was almost the only one used, and altho a few writers or speakers who were unfamiliar with it were obliged to use another, it was the language of the church to which they had recourse—the Latin tongue, which is a language common to the cultivated minds of all lands.

"It was not the same at Fribourg. Of course in this country [Switzerland], where French is still the leading language, the majority of the addresses and papers in general session or in the sections were in French, but many were in other tongues. Italian, English, and notably German, occupied in the Congress a relatively important place. The place of meeting of the fifth session of the Congress, in 1900, having been fixed at Munich, it is probable that the German language will be preponderant there.

"This is only natural. The founders of the work . . . having desired to create a periodical international congress intended to sit successively in different cities of the Catholic world, it of course follows that the language of the country where each sitting takes place should be the leading language during this sitting.

"But still, the work having been conceived, born, and developed in France, and by the initiative of French Catholics, would it not be just, while acknowledging clearly its international character, to let it keep the seal of its origin?"

How this is to be done, *Cosmos* does not suggest, but it disapproves of the method adopted by some "more ardent than thoughtful young abbés" at the banquet following the session—namely, the obtrusive singing of "the sanguinary words" of the Marsellaise.

The titles of the papers read at the Congress do not indicate any special difference from an ordinary scientific meeting, except that there was a section of Christian Art and one of Exegetic Sciences, which listened to papers on such subjects as "Palestinian Epigraphy," "The Sources of Genesis," and "The Share of Moses in the Composition of the Pentateuch." In the section of Social Economy there was "a debate, a little too passionate, between a lay member and an eminent bishop" on the subject of "Christian Democracy." Among other eminent speakers was Dr. Zahm, formerly of Notre Dame University, Indiana, whose book on "Evolution and Dogma" most of our readers will recollect. Altogether the work of this triennial Congress seems to deserve more attention than has hitherto been given to it in non-Catholic countries.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Transmutation of Metals.—A good word is said by *Cassier's Magazine* for the ultimate possibility of our being able to turn one metal into another. It says in its editorial notes (October): "True it is that the history of alchemists and alchemy, with its record of vain seekings for the philosopher's stone and the transmutations of the baser metals into gold, has had the effect of casting the cloak of skepticism over all modern experiments which have dealt with the transmutation of metals. Yet on *a priori* grounds, the chances of demonstrating the identity of all the elementary bodies seem much greater than those of ascertaining the properties of the ether or the cause of gravitation, because as long as each elementary body is distinguished from every other by a specific and unchanging atomic weight, the material problem of what would happen if the atomic weight of a body could be altered by heat or pressure, remains to be solved. If the atomic weight of carbon, for example, should be changed by experiment from 12 to 1, would the transformed body retain the properties of carbon or would it assume those of hydrogen? If we assume that matter is material—an hypothesis which many philosophers refuse to accept—have we any greater reason for believing in its ultimate differentiation into separate elements than the experimentalists of a century ago had in believing in the ultimate differentiation of forces? Yet Joules, in the middle of the present century, established the quantivalence of forces once for all. It must not be forgotten that Davy and Dumas, both in the world's front rank of experimental chemists, believed that the transmutation of the elementary bodies would some day be demonstrated. And, looking at the recent magnificent discoveries of Moissan with the electric-arc furnace in the practically unknown region of metallic carbids, are we not justified in anticipating in the near future some fundamental advances in the science of chemistry?"

Another Kind of "Roller-Boat."—"The failure of the Bazin roller-boat has caused increased attention to be paid to the Knapp roller-boat constructing at Toronto," says *Industries and Iron*. "The shell of the 'vessel' was launched on the 8th inst. The 'boat' is in effect a cylindrical vessel or tank, its dimensions being 110 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. The diameter tapers to 15 feet at 5 feet from the ends, and apertures are provided at each end. Inside of the cylinder, at each end, rails have been laid on the cylinder casing, and upon these a platform will be placed. On these platforms the motive power will be fitted; this consists of two 200 horse-power boilers and two pairs of high-pressure high-speed engines, each pair of engines having a capacity of 200 horse-power. Each platform will rest upon the track, on a set of double-flanged wheels 3 feet in diameter. Motion will be communicated to these wheels, so that when the engine is set in motion it and the platform will constitute something corresponding to a locomotive on a railroad track. As it proceeds to go forward it will begin to climb the inside of the cylinder and it is expected that the vessel will begin to revolve. The engines are geared two to one, and can be run at a speed of 600 revolutions per minute. The intention at present, however, is to run them at about 300, thus giving the wheels a rate of 600 revolutions per minute, and a travel of some 5,400 feet a minute. At the launch the vessel's draft was two feet, her hull weighing some 70 tons. The total weight of the completed vessel is designed to be 100 tons. It has been constructed solely with a view to demonstrate the practicability or otherwise of the idea, and to obtain data for the construction of a 'projected' vessel 750 feet long and 150 feet in diameter. We trust Mr. Knapp's hopes may not be so rudely shattered as were those of his compeer, M. Ernest Bazin, but we fear it will be many years before one of his boats rolls across the Atlantic."

Despatches from Toronto appear in the daily press for October 20 announcing a successful trial of the boat's machinery, and stating that the builder, Mr. Polson, expects her to make high speed. She has not yet, however, been given a speed trial.

TO PREVENT CANDLES FROM RUNNING.—Candles are still considerably employed in certain directions, and hence the following, translated by *The National Druggist* from the *Revue Suisse de Photographie*, will prove useful: "To prevent a candle from running, cover the surface by dipping or otherwise, with the following mixture: Magnesium sulfate, fifteen parts; dextrin, five parts; water, one hundred parts. The candle may be held by the wick and dipped into the mixture, or the latter can be applied by brush. It dries quickly, and in no way affects the burning of the candle."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE STATE POLICY OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

IT was freely predicted by many when Utah was admitted to the Union of States, that the time would soon come when the Mormon Church would reassert itself as a political power, and, with the added rights conferred by statehood upon the people, would be able to establish its peculiar institutions more strongly than when the country was under exclusively federal control. The utterances of President Woodruff of the Mormon Church at a recent conference at Salt Lake City are taken to point to the fulfilment of these predictions. At this conference President Woodruff announced his office as "prophet, seer, and revelator," and this is what he is reported to have said: "The day has come when the mouths of Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, and the twelve apostles should not be closed. God Almighty requires you to unite in your temple, work and unite in your politics. You should unite to elect your city council and also all your state officials. You must put aside your Democracy and Republicanism, and as Latter-Day Saints unite, and you will not be taxed to death."

This utterance, it is claimed, was intended to influence the pending elections in Salt Lake City and Ogden, but there are some who give it a wider significance than that. Thus *The Christian Work* (undenom., New York) says, after quoting the above utterance:

"We are not alarmists in this matter, but give President Woodruff's language the only interpretation of which it is susceptible. The State has a population of about 290,000, two thirds of whom are Mormons, ready to follow the beck and nod of President Woodruff and his apostles. In time we may believe the Gentile element will dominate; but that is no help to the solution of the difficulty. We want no distinctively 'Mormon' and 'Gentile' parties; indeed, such organizations distinctly contravene the spirit of our Constitution and of our institutions. It may be said that now that Utah is a State, the Government can not interfere. But the same power that established can disestablish; and without assuming on the instant that such an extreme course will be necessary, we may say that if this 'revelation' of President Woodruff is followed, and we see the whole Mormon Church arrayed against all non-Mormons, it will become a serious question if statehood should not be taken away from Utah and the country subjected to a territorial government. The people have no patience with distinctively Mormon politics, and, once it is understood that the Mormon Church is a great Mormon political machine, public opinion will go out in demanding the disestablishment of the State. That would be a strange spectacle, but not more so than other events have been to which the history of this country bears witness."

The Independent (undenom., New York) quotes the same sentences from President Woodruff's speech, and says that the event which it foreshadows ought not to be a surprise to anybody knowing the nature and history of Mormonism. It says that the Mormons have probably given up polygamy as they pledged themselves to do, but they made no promises as to what they would do in politics. Says *The Independent* further:

"Almost immediately after admission it became evident that the Mormon Church was to take an active political course. Its interference with the candidacy of Apostle Thacher for Senator of the United States came first. We have recently given a history of that case. A second time he was a candidate without the consent of the church, and he was disciplined. A manifesto was issued declaring that Mormon officials must not accept political position without permission of the church. Thacher was required to sign it, but refused. It was, he said, 'a command on all to recognize the right of the church authorities to control political concerns' and 'could be operated to the injury of the State.' It made first allegiance due to the church. For his contumacy he was tried and deposed from his apostleship. Afterward he was allowed to remain a simple member of the church on condition of signing the manifesto. This he has done, thus surrendering to a power which he could not successfully oppose.

"The church now has apparently full control of the Democratic Party. The present legislature is almost unanimously of that political stripe. The leaders of the party find out what men are acceptable to the church and nominate them for office. The Democratic municipal ticket in Salt Lake City is made up almost exclusively of Mormons, the Republican ticket mainly of Gentiles. President Woodruff's announcement that Mormons should vote together means that hereafter Gentiles who get office will not get it by help of Mormon votes.

"The prospect of church domination in the civil affairs of Utah makes a dark outlook for the future. There is no remedy but the slow one of gradual enlightenment and the increase of Gentile voters. The church has the power, and how it will use it, history only too clearly demonstrates."

A EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

A COMPARATIVELY modern method of giving public expression to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church is furnished by the assembling of eucharistic congresses, the first of which was held in Lille, France, in 1881. As indicated by the name, these conventions are held for the special purpose of glorifying the eucharist or mass in the sense accepted by the church, altho in most cases other purposes are apparent, especially demonstrations against anti-Catholic tendencies. A characteristic description of the congress recently held in Venice is furnished by the *Chronik*, of Leipsic, which mentions the following facts:

The number of delegates to the congress was about five thousand. Among these were many of the higher and highest dignitaries of the church, such as Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice; Cardinal Ferrara, Patriarch of Milan; Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, and others, including too an archbishop of the Oriental Orthodox Church, namely, Archbishop Scixo, of Neo-Cæsarea, and the Armenian Archbishop Ignatius Ghiurekian, of Trajanopolis, both of whom conducted high mass in the Roman Catholic Church according to their own rites. The conventions were held in the famous and historic Church of St. John and Paul, with Bishop Callegari, of Padua, as chairman. The Patriarch of Venice opened the convention with an address in which the following thoughts occur:

As the chosen people once cried out to Christ, "We would not that this one shall rule over us!" this blasphemous word is now heard in Italy also, that same Italy to which the dying glance of Jesus was directed and which He has made the land of his choice. It is now proposed to treat Christ as a stranger in the land of his own possession and government. Over against this tendency, it is our purpose to assemble the Catholics in order to glorify the tabernacle in which Christ until the end of the world will dwell among us; and to enkindle in their hearts the fire of zeal and love for the holy eucharist. This is the purpose of this convention, to render satisfaction to the Christ in the sacrament, to atone for the rejection of Christ in the world. It is therefore not the purpose of the eucharistic Congress to engage in political objects, but to honor the ordinances of God.

A papal brief was read in which the assembling of such a congress was declared to be a special act of divine Providence, to counteract the growing influence of error and evils, by increasing the devotion to the sacrament of the mass.

Professor Acri, of the University of Bologna, delivered the first address of the convention on the mystery of the eucharist in its relations to science, in which he endeavored to show that the dogma of the mass can be demonstrated scientifically by the Thomistic philosophy. Pater Semeria spoke on the eucharist in its relations to the Catholic movement in Italy, declaring that the former furnishes the inspiration for the latter. A prominent contributor of the papal organ *Civilta Cattolica*, Pater Brandi, delivered an address on the interesting topic of the relation of the eucharist to the Anglican Church. He declared that the innovations and the changes which had been introduced by the Anglican heresy in the ritual of the mass have destroyed its divine substance, and in this way this dissenting church has indeed the out-

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ward appearance of an ecclesiastical hierarchy, but has destroyed the very basis of this hierarchy, which finds its life in the divine establishment of the eucharist. He therefore declares it to have been a mark of the greatest wisdom that Leo XIII. had declared that the Anglican priesthood was no genuine priesthood. The congress, however, resolved to make the reunion of the Church of Rome with the energetic Anglican race the subject of special prayer.

The efforts for a reunion with the Orthodox of the East, recently made, furnished the theme for the address of the Brazilian monk and abbé, Arsenio Pellegrini, who spoke on the mass in the Greek Church of the East, in which he declared that the true doctrine concerning the presence of Christ in the Host was first developed among the Greeks, and that in the sacrament the participants eat the same body of Christ that is in heaven. Our own flesh is nourished by the very flesh of Christ; His body strengthens our body. This yet is the doctrine of the erring sister church in the East. But for centuries she has been weak and sick, and now needs the helping hand of the Roman Catholic Church to heal her diseases. Leo's words addressed to the Greek Church should be heeded.

In opposition to this address the Greek archimandrite published an article in the prominent but liberal journal, *Adriatico*, in which he strongly protests against the representations of the Brazilian monk. The Orthodox Church of the East, with a membership of 120,000,000, is neither weak nor sick. The article sharply attacks the Roman Catholic position.

Nor is this the only controversy called forth by the congress. One of the speakers, Alessi, in discussing the relation of the mass to Christian charity, declared that the Protestants could not exercise true charity because they had not the mass, declaring: (1) that Protestants preach a distorted gospel; (2), that in times of epidemics Protestant pastors are cowards and flee. Pastor Buggelli, of the Free Protestant Church of Italy, has publicly declared these charges to be slanderous and false, and demands even the slightest proofs for the assertions.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO BECOME A YOGI.

ONE of the leading features of the World's Congress of Religions at Chicago in 1893 consisted in the lectures of the Swami Vivekananda, a Hindu monk, on the Vedanta philosophy. Swami Vivekananda remained in this country until the latter part of 1896, lecturing before philosophical societies and religious bodies here and there, and, having a good command of English and being a brilliant lecturer, he succeeded in creating considerable interest and some enthusiasm in a system of religious philosophy that the Western mind has always regarded as psychological mysticism.

A part of this Swami (or teacher's) lectures has recently been issued in a book entitled "Raja Yoga." Yoga means a state in which the mind has complete control over the body. This mind is the mind in the very highest sense, the soul, the real self; and the Hindus have always claimed that by a long process of meditation and psychic action the mind may reach a point where it can detach itself completely from the body, can suspend animation for weeks or months at a time, and can go to the point of quitting one body and creating another for its use. Raja Yoga means this complete mental control, and is accounted the most comprehensive psychological science in existence.

Here, says Vivekananda, is a science pertaining to the soul, and the only science we have of the soul, and therefore the only science upon which we can base religion. Nearly every religion, in fact all religions, with the exception of that taken from the ancient Vedas, is based upon faith in what some one did years or centuries ago, based upon the experience of some one else. Some great historical personage dreamed dreams, saw visions, and performed miracles, and by faith we accept these experiences and call them the basis of our religion; but never have any such experiences of our own. On the other hand, science will accept only what the universal mind can prove by its own experience. Religion and science accordingly part company, and for no better reason than the fact that religion has not been able to point out the exact science of its foundation. Yet in the Hindu mind its science is just as exact as in chemistry or astronomy.

All men have souls, but very few of us, says Vivekananda, know it from actual experience. We have never come face to face with our souls, because, for most of us, such a result would mean long and hard psychic practise for months or years. There are some of us so animal and so near the brute that we probably never could reach a high state of psychic experience in this life. But for those who do reach this exalted state of mental control of the body, all misery disappears, and we are told that such are

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

absolutely happy on this earth. The soul is free. It has gained such a power over the body that it cares nothing for the body, consequently there are no longer any desires or fears. The soul of the basest criminal would be happy could it rise to such a psychic state, for such a soul is as pure and as holy, according to the Hindu mind, as the soul of a god. It is wholly a question of freedom.

Now, how to get at the soul and put the reins of the mind and the body into its hands, is the problem that Raja Yoga attempts to solve, and all those persons who practise Yoga are known as Yogis. Then how to become a Yogi, how to rise to a high state of psychic control, is what Vivekananda endeavors to point out in these lectures. We summarize his view further:

The mind has been trained from infancy to look outside of itself to the external world. From this view it will never see itself. In the practise of Yoga it turns and looks squarely at itself, by means of concentration on some real or imaginary objects or faculties. By this means of concentration, the soul is able to detach itself and for the first time becomes conscious of itself. It then observes that it has a separate existence from the mind and body. In this state every faculty of the mind and organ of the body readily obeys it, and it becomes supremely happy, for it not only

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now knows that it is independent, but that it does not change and that it will live forever.

But the degree of concentration whereby the soul may be thus able to realize itself requires both mental and physical practise. The body must be carefully trained and purified, otherwise the mind will be able to accomplish nothing.

Raja Yoga is then divided into eight steps. The first is: abstinence from killing, truthfulness, abstinence from stealing, continence, and refusal to receive any gifts. This last step is a moral one. Not killing means that a Yogi must not only not kill any sort of animal, but must not eat the flesh of any sort of animal. And while continence does not mean that a Yogi may not get married, it is understood to mean that no Yogi who wishes to reach a supreme state of psychic control should get married. The next step: is cleanliness, contentment, mortification, study, and a self-surrender to God. This step also is moral, and no Yogi can succeed without having first closely followed these two steps. Then follows posture; making the mind introspective; concentration; meditation; and superconsciousness.

Now, in order to make the mind introspective, a certain posture of the body must be observed and certain physical exercises must be practised. This position of the body must be one in which the mind is left untrammeled and best able to think. The brain in all of its psychic functions is closely connected with and dependent upon the spinal cord. The spinal cord in the perfectly upright position of the spinal column hangs loose in it without touching any of its sides. Therefore for the mind to think with ease, the head, neck, chest, and spinal column should be on a straight upright line, the ribs supporting the body. The position is easiest for the body and tends to relieve the mind of all thoughts concerning the body.

The Yogi having assumed this easy, natural posture, his first mental exercise should be to concentrate his mind upon some object, usually the end of his nose. After holding his eyes steadily on the end of his nose for a certain time, he will find that his mind has become completely detached from all other objects. This exercise is to be varied by directing his mind to his ears and listening steadily to some sound; or to the sense of touch by directing it to the resting of his feet on his socks and to his garment in general. These exercises with each of the sense organs may be multiplied indefinitely, and may go from the actual senses to the imagination. He may imagine all sorts of visions, sounds, feelings, etc., and can keep his mind concentrated upon each.

But this step will not carry the Yoga far. He must open up new channels in his body and mind before he will be able to reach the soul, and this must be done by exercises in breathing to purify the nerves and to awaken new nerve currents. The secret of all this new psychic experience must be found in the spinal cord. The spinal cord in man is a hollow tube. Some describe it as the figure ∞ piled horizontally upon itself. Others represent it as the letter Ξ thus piled upon itself. At the center is always to be found an open tube; but in the lower end or sacral plexus of the cord of the average person this tube is closed up by a triangular coil of gray and white nerve-fiber. The Yogi claims that in his spinal cord this coil is open, and receives and gives out strong nerve currents, and these extraordinary nerve currents travel up the hollow tube with such force that they awaken unusual psychic phenomena in the brain.

This coil of nerve-fiber in the average person is simply a dormant nerve battery with great potential energy, and the point is to touch it and set it in motion. It has been found that the only way to reach and awaken it is by a process of rhythmic breathing. As the breath passes into the lungs, just opposite the thorax, it sets in motion two nerve currents known as afferent and efferent, that travel up and down the nerve-fibers of the spinal cord and reach the brain and all other parts of the body. On account of the irregularity of breathing in nearly all persons, the nerve currents are irregular in motion and direction. It is now well known that the motion of an electric current is all in one direction. If the motion of the atmosphere in an ordinary room were all in one direction, the room would become charged with a sweeping electric current that would knock one off his feet. It may then be seen how regular, rhythmic breathing can be made to augment the nerve currents that take possession of the spinal column. These currents swell and sweep along with such energy that they rush into a great, potential closed battery at the lower end of the spinal cord and set loose a current that sweeps up the hollow cord to the brain, where it reacts and produces divine exaltation.

The breath passes in and out of only one of the nostrils at a time. After every two hours it passes over to the other one; but, to give it a rhythmic flow, the Yogi should begin to breathe deliberately and measuredly. When this has been practised for some days, some word should be slowly repeated with every inhalation and exhalation. After this exercise of simple natural breathing has been practised, say four times a day, upon arising, after breakfast, at sunset, and on retiring, for several weeks, the skin will become smoother and clearer, the voice will grow softer, the mind calmer, and flashes of intense exaltation, such as the vision of a beautiful light, the sound of sweet music, or a fragrant odor will take possession of the imagination; one of these calm breathing spells is far superior to sleep as a tonic and a rest for both mind and body, and, if practised in the right moral spirit, can not fail greatly to prolong the life of the body. But the exercises are worthless unless the Yogi's heart is filled with universal love and all the moral principles of Raja Yoga.

The next exercise in breathing is intended to increase the volume of the rhythmic nerve currents in the spinal cord. Slowly fill the lungs with breath through the left nostril and at the same time concentrate the mind on the nerve current. You are as it were sending the nerve current down the spinal column, and you are now striking violently, as it were, the sacral plexus or the closed-up coil of nerve-fiber at the bottom of the spinal cord. Hold the breath then for some time. Imagine that you are slowly drawing that nerve current with the breath through the other side, then slowly expel the breath through the right nostril. This exercise is hard for a beginner. The easiest way perhaps is to close the right nostril while inhaling through the left, to close both while the breath is being held, and to close the left while the breath is being expelled through the right. Draw in four seconds, hold the breath sixteen seconds, and expel it in eight seconds. Increase or vary the time with the exercise. Then change the inhalation to the right nostril and expel through the left. Then to the left and back to the right, all at one sitting, and have three sittings a day, morning, noon, and night.

With such exercise it will not be long before the nerve currents have awakened the potential energy in the nerve-coil at the base of the spinal cord, and the moment that happens the Yogi flies into a new existence, is lifted, as it were, entirely out of himself. The soul is freed. All great, inspired persons, all persons who have performed any real miracles, have thus been physiologically affected, in most cases by accident, it is declared. There is no longer any secret or mystery about inspiration, extraordinary powers of healing. Any person with a healthy body and a fairly good moral will-power may acquire these extraordinary psychic powers, for they are based upon exact science. But no person with selfish motives can ever hope to attain these extraordinary powers. No evil person can ever become a real Yogi. And every person practising Yoga should have a teacher. There is danger without a thoroughly competent teacher.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF BELIEF.

WHAT is the nature of belief? What are the conditions under which it arises? What are the causes for its appearance? These three questions W. B. Parker sets himself to inquire into in a scientific manner, and to answer, in part, in a decidedly materialistic fashion. He confesses that he has no revelations to disclose, but hopes to do something to advance an understanding of the subject.

He begins (*Popular Science Monthly*, October) by likening man, in his physical organism, played upon by the forces of the world, to the sponge through whose length and breadth the currents of the ocean flow. Like the sponge, the human organism extracts from the flowing forces only what it needs, what it can assimilate, and to most that passes it remains insensible. Now belief is a human function, and, in so far as it is vital and important, it must be subject to the fundamental laws of the organism. We can not believe or disbelieve what we have never come in contact with, and the stress of life causes us to believe, in the main, only what is important to us, as the sponge, in the main, absorbs only what will nourish it.

So much for the first question. The second question Mr.

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Parker divides, one division relating to physiological, the other to mental or psychical, conditions. As to the first, Mosso, the Italian physiologist, has shown that any mental operation is accompanied with an increase in the flow of blood to the brain. This gives a key to the conditions under which belief arises—heightened vascular and nervous activity. Mr. Parker continues:

"If we stop and ask ourselves how did we come to believe such and such a thing, we shall find in almost every case that it was under excitement. Did ever a girl sit down calmly and reason to the conclusion that she was in love? Did ever a man or woman reason to the conclusion that he or she was saved? No, belief does not come that way. Every orator learns that. It is not the close-woven, incontestable argument that leads to belief. It may be a good preparation, but often the result can be gained wholly without it, and I doubt if it is ever indispensable. Men and women are moved to believe, not by argument, but by aroused feeling. Just as when anger is aroused some outlet must be had, so when the active nature is aroused something must be believed."

Anything, even a stimulant, that arouses the physical activities, may be expected to quicken belief. Some one, the writer suggests, should make a study of the effects of different stimulants upon belief. Coffee, for instance, awakens almost as many doubts as it lays, while alcohol invariably dispels doubts and enthrones certitude. Some depend upon their pipe to start them to the conclusion of problems. Much of the tenacity of religious belief of Methodists and Baptists is due to the revival excitement in which it is contracted. Still more marked is the effect of sexual feeling. On this the writer says:

"The close relation of love and religion has been a topic for ages. It is, I think, remarkable how many women disappointed in love turn to religion for consolation. Girls and women who have never revealed the slightest interest in church or creed become, under the influence of an unrequited passion, the most ardent believers. There is no reason in such cases to charge hypocrisy. They only show how much belief depends upon emotion. It is as if the feelings, deeply stirred, must react strongly. So long as the nature is left passive, belief, whether about love, politics, or religion, seems needless; but once the feelings are aroused, a hunger appears that demands satisfaction in some conviction or other.

"The physiological conditions of belief, then, are, in a word, stimulation—excitement. There are also, as we agreed, mental conditions of belief. These are, as follows from the volitional nature of the function, such as conduce to a heightened state of all the mental activities, but especially the imagination and the affections.

"Repetition or pondering over a matter helps us to believe it. We accept many a thing by its familiarity. Many of our creeds are believed in this way. The mental condition of acquiescence is brought about by frequent repetition, just as memory is made firm by the same means. Pondering over things, themselves imaginary, makes them real to us. Prophets come to believe in themselves and their mission, not so much by reasoning about it, but by stedfastly fixing the goal of their desire in the mind until, out of a fancy, it grows to a clear conception, and from a conception becomes, for them at least, a reality."

Similarly, the writer says, joy is a stimulant to belief. A low state of mind—sorrow, remorse, melancholy—is a field where doubts grow rank. So also action quickens conviction. We quote again:

"Again, inaction kills belief, while action of any sort nourishes it. Phillips Brooks was fond of saying, 'Do something with your religion, and your religion will not die.' So with all our belief. Tho it is often bred in our mind by pondering things over, calling up images until they become fixtures, belief is oftener born and nourished in earnest action. Lincoln's life gives a notable example. In his pioneer days he was a skeptic. Both Lamon and Henderson say that up to the time Lincoln went to Washington as President he was not a professing believer in any Christian faith. But during the days of the war, when Lincoln bore tremendous burdens of action and anxiety, embodying and enforcing the will of the nation, he became thoroughly religious. It is told that in 1864, when the tension was at its highest, and Lincoln's life was like the action of the heart of the whole people, in that time the President was found more than once on his knees at prayer. Lincoln's faith did not come to him by reasoning, but in the stress and strain of life. He laid hold upon certain great truths with the grip of a hungering and thirsting nature. It is in this way, I believe, that the strongest faith is attained. With his whole nature stretched to its highest tension, no man can avoid conviction. So long as he merely rests, remains inactive, passive, he may get along without a faith; but when his soul is awakened and his feeling is aroused, believe he must."

Mr. Parker's answer to the third question propounded—What are the causes for the appearance of belief?—is easily inferred from the preceding. We believe, in the first place, because we are alive. We believe *as we do* because we have such a constitution as we have, and because of the particular kind of environment that surrounds us.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

M. B. CHAPMAN, D.D., contributes an article to *The Western Christian Advocate* on the topic, "Do Great Conventions Pay?" On this Dr. Chapman argues in the negative. Speaking of his denominational society, he says: "The original design of the Epworth League was to keep our young people loyal to our own church and train them for service for the Master, and I do not believe that these great international conventions promote either of these objects."

THE Arkansas valley has been selected by Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army as the place where hundreds of families from the cities of the United States will be located on farms of their own and become self-supporting. Adjutant M. J. Ferrie, attorney and general counsel for the army, says: "I think the country something grand—the veritable paradise of America. I think we will need in all for our first colonization project about six thousand acres, and we expect to locate about six hundred families upon it."

IN an editorial on "Family Worship," *The Central Presbyterian* says: "The theological drift of the times is in some American communities alarming; but there is another drift affecting not so much the theory of Christianity as its practical application, and far more portentous to the spiritual life of the church. We refer to the evident decline of family religion. So far as regular, systematic training of children in devout habits, by the precept and example of parents, is concerned, a distressing conviction is impressed upon us that this fountain of Christian influence is rapidly failing in our own, as well as in other churches."

THE charge made by Rev. Frank Vrooman (LITERARY DIGEST, October 16) that "liberal" churches are especially lacking in liberality in the matter of pastors' salaries, is denied by a number of liberal divines in Chicago. Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, of the Church of the Redeemer, says: "Mr. Vrooman's charge of meanness on the part of liberal congregations toward their clergy is a mistake. With the exception of the Jewish, no clergy receive such large salaries as do the Universalist and the Unitarian. The average salary of the liberal minister is larger than that of any other—and this, too, without any fear of hell. It comes as freely as the grace of God."

The Indian Witness (Calcutta) deplores the effect upon missions of the apathy of Christian nations toward Armenia, Greece, and Crete: "No wonder that the feeling is gaining ground in Mohammedan lands that Islam is invincible, and that the aggressive forces of Christianity have no power to turn the followers of Mohammed from their faith. In our advance against heathenism and idolatry we are leaving an implacable enemy on our flank, and if we do not turn aside now to undermine the foundations of Islam's stronghold some of us will live to repent the days when we neglected to make any adequate effort to overthrow one of the greatest manifestations of the powers of evil which the world has ever seen."

THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines will occur November 25. On Thursday, November 25, 1647, the catechism was carried to the House of Commons and presented to the speaker by Dr. Cornelius Burges, the prolocutor of the assembly. The divines received the thanks of the House, which ordered that six hundred copies should be forthwith printed for the service of both houses and of the assembly, and forbade the printer, at his peril, to print more than that number. One of the six hundred copies is preserved in the library of the British Museum, and this has been reproduced by a photographic process in absolute facsimile, under the auspices of the Publications' Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England.

The Cumberland Presbyterian (Nashville) recently called attention to the rapid pulpit changes going on in Protestant denominations. It said that Dr. Geo. A. Lofton, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, of Nashville, "is in point of service the oldest Protestant pastor in this city who has been continuously employed in the same church, and yet he has been here but ten years!" This statement moves *The Baptist and Reflector* of the same city to say: "Dr. Lofton has also served his church longer than any Baptist city pastor in Tennessee, tho he is just rounding out his tenth year. What is the matter? Why those frequent changes in the pastorate? Why all this restlessness on the part of the people and pastors? Is it a part of the general restlessness of the age? Is it a result of the hard times? Are the pastors themselves at fault, or is the fault with the churches? Who can answer these questions?"

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

DOES DISMEMBERMENT STRENGTHEN TURKEY?

SINCE the time when the late Field-Marshal v. Moltke worked his way to fame by organizing the Turkish army, ambitious Prussian *militaires* have always welcomed a chance to improve their knowledge of tactics by experiments with the Sultan's troops, especially as they are at liberty to publish their experiences and impressions in a manner prohibited to officers holding a Prussian command. Freiherr v. d. Goltz, who prepared the Turkish army for its latest struggle, is no exception to this rule. He has come to the somewhat startling conclusion that Turkey's condition has been greatly improved by the loss of the Balkan states, Greece, Cyprus, and other possessions. We summarize v. d. Goltz impressions from an article in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin:

The strength of Turkey lies now as ever in the excellent natural characteristics of her people. The Turk has to this day remained brave, unostentatious, of simple habits, obedient, and very clannish. He still feels that his race is born to rule, yet understands that unquestioning obedience is due to the Caliph. The weakness of Turkey does not spring from the fact that her boundaries have been narrowed, but is due rather to the circumstance that her territory is still too large for her strength. The people from whom the Turkish army draws its recruits are not really more numerous than the population of the South German states and the Thuringian principalities. But this army has to occupy territory as large as Germany, France, and Spain combined, altho its neighbors are restless or superior in strength. The absolute strength of the Turkish army has rather increased than decreased, but there are still too many demands upon it. Turkey has been pushed back, not because she has declined, but because other nations have grown more powerful.

To some extent the losses of the empire in the north have been made good by acquisitions in the south, combined with the final subjugation of districts formerly only nominally Turkish. The internal weakness of Turkey is not so acute that it must become incurable. Neither the Islam nor the religious fanaticism of its adherents are serious stumbling-blocks to progress. If Turkey confines herself chiefly to the development, material and intellectual, of the really Turkish population of Anatolia, and to the solution of the questions regarding her supremacy in Arabia, she may yet remain the most important nucleus of Mohammedanism. She must, however, retire from political competition with Europe. Her people are just now imbued with a strongly progressive spirit. — *Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA AS THE TRUE HOME OF FREEDOM.

A TORONTO contemporary, *The Globe*, referring to the alleged increase in Canada of sentiment adverse to the United States, asserts that it is due to examination by Canadians of American conditions. That paper feels confident that Canada has chances of future wealth and power as great as, if not greater than, the United States. It admits that Canada for a long time was under a cloud, but the shadow is passing from her, and she is now less than ever inclined to cast her lot with our great republic. We summarize our contemporary's opinion in the following:

A good deal is said about the growth of an anti-American feeling in Canada. Let us distinguish the temporary from the permanent tendencies which have occasioned these remarks. The former are merely the outcome of irritation, and can not be permanent in a healthy community any more than in a healthy person. The permanent force of anti-American feeling is a healthy dislike of the word surrender. By courtesy and friendliness our neighbors might have had, and might have at any time, our good-will; but we never wanted to write ourselves down as a weak and spiritless people, and surrender was never farther from our mind than to-day.

Surely five millions of people never had a greater opportunity. Not only because our vast tracts of unbroken and fertile land contain boundless natural resources, but also because the character of our institutions is entirely in our own hands. We have the opportunity to establish institutions not less but more democratic than those of the United States. Our Constitution is more flexible than that of our neighbors, and allows the will of the people to be carried out more promptly. We can prevent the introduction not only of an aristocracy of wealth or birth, but of a plutocracy.

But the national spirit that has received so great an impulse in the last few months ought not to be frittered away in mere boasting or sentimentality. A nation, like any other great structure, is built up by honest, persistent work upon lines wisely laid out. The political clubs must not be allowed to degenerate into mere additions to the machinery of the two parties. The young men should be the radicals, the pioneers who blaze out the paths which the politicians afterward follow. Rash innovations may be proposed in this way, but rashness is better than stagnation.

THE SEAL FISHERIES QUESTION.

WASHINGTON will furnish the world with a unique spectacle some time hence. Two conferences will be held there on the seal fisheries question, one by Russian, Japanese, and American representatives, the other by delegates from England, Canada, and the United States. Each conference will keep itself distinct from the other, and there is some doubt whether the United States, England, Canada, Russia, Japan, or the seals will reap any benefit from these deliberations. The cause of the double conference is, of course, that Canada does not desire such regulations as the United States urges for the protection of the seals, and England consequently refuses to enter into negotiations in which she may be outvoted. The official excuse on the British side is that, since the Paris award is to be discussed, Russia and Japan have nothing to do with the matter. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"Great Britain has definitely decided not to take part in a conference on the seal question, in which Russia and Japan will be represented. . . . The United States has invited the two other nations to take part in the conference. These three countries will hold a conference in the absence of England, whose rights they are not competent to abrogate or affect. England is willing to discuss the matter with the United States, but not to permit that country to bring in two others. That Canada, which has a direct interest in the question raised, has a right to be heard, is conceded by Great Britain. Russia and Japan have sealing interests of their own, but they are not the interests at stake under the Paris award."

The Messenger and Visitor, St. Johns, N. B., says:

"On the basis of the Paris award Canadians have the undoubted right to hunt seals in Bering Sea, and on this understanding Canada makes no objection to a conference with the United States, such as was agreed to by the British Government, to receive the testimony of experts and consider what additional measures, if any, it may be necessary to take to preserve the seal life of the Bering Sea from too rapid depletion. But our Government, it appears, does object to Russia and Japan being invited to take part in the conference under such conditions that they may vote with the United States to the prejudice of British and Canadian interests."

The Halifax *Herald* endeavors to discover a logical reason for the exclusion of Russia and Japan. It says:

"The subjects to be discussed are either matters that concern Great Britain, Canada, and the United States alone, or they are international. In either case no reason can be shown for calling in two nations, and two nations only. If Japan and Russia have any business at such a conference, so have a dozen other nations. Why then only invite Russia and Japan that happen to have seal

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interests similar to those of the United States, and leave out the rest of the world, whose interests are similar to those of Great Britain and Canada? Nobody but a very dishonest fakir like Foster would have attempted such a trick."

The above are samples of the most moderate Canadian comment. There is, however, much livelier and much more jubilant emotion visible in the pages of other of our Canadian contemporaries. The Toronto *Globe* hints that "Uncle Sam, like a bad neighbor, gets quarrelsome because his seals wander beyond his line fence." The Ottawa *Free Press* says:

"Score one more for Canada. Now the Americans have backed down from the preposterous position assumed with reference to the seal conference. The Russians and Japs, whom the Americans wanted to rope in, will now not be invited. So the procession can go on. Mr. Sherman and his friends seem to be learning a little diplomatic propriety. Better late than never."

The Herald, Montreal, while acknowledging that the Americans are very cool in the matter, closes an article on the subject as follows:

"So it appears that the bluster and bluff of the United States politicians—what our Canadian jingoes would call 'assertions of dignity'—is exciting the contempt which it deserves. While, on the other hand, the self-control and firm, quiet dignity of Lord Salisbury's attitude throughout the frothy ebullitions of American assertiveness has increased the respect in which England is held."

The Daily Times expresses Canadian joy at Uncle Sam's failure as follows:

"It was a great invention; everything was mathematically exact. In theory it was perfect, pluperfect, past-perfect. . . . In short, if there was anything that machine could not do in the way of branding the pesky Collorhinus ursinus—which its everyday 'round-town name is fur seal—Prof. Starr Jordan would feel deeply obliged to somebody standing up like a man and saying so. California felt at last she had 'projuced' a first-class genius worthy to rank with Kepler, Copernicus, Newton, Watt, and that stand-off sort of crowd. . . . Americans felt jubilant that a son of Columbia should be cute enough to undo the Gordian knot by means of a 'notion' worthy of the slick State itself. This was no wooden nutmeg, no basswood ham, no shoe-peg oats; no sirree! This was a high-grade, check action, quadruple expansion, nickel-plated, double-barreled 'scaped in the smoke-stack blessing to mankind and the whole Phocæ family. . . . Some say the great man was masticating a quid of '49 cut-plug as the stately ship drew out. . . . Neither C. Columbus nor H. Cortez could have felt gladder emotions . . . than those which convexed the steam-laundried bosom of the California professor . . . but it is too painful to relate. . . . He has now gone home to California to invent another machine to make the brander go."

In the columns of our British contemporaries there is less levity. The English press discuss American pretensions in general and Secretary Sherman's despatches in particular with something of gravity. Secretary Sherman take his place with the Emperor of Germany as an object of the solicitude of some of the British editors as to his sanity. *The Standard*, Lord Salisbury's paper, fears that "his mind is unbalanced." *The Globe*, London, says:

"America is the insignificant urchin, and the big boy, who could, so to say, swallow him at a mouthful, is England. Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the United States has always been dignified, but we are inclined to think that he has treated them with a kindness and consideration which they do not deserve. In his dealings with them he has perhaps been somewhat too careful always to wear the silken glove, and thus America seems to have forgotten the very existence of the iron glove beneath. We do not say this by way of a threat; it is merely the plain, unvarnished fact which our conciliatory attitude has so long tended to obscure."

The Leeds *Mercury* is astonished that Lord Salisbury should have agreed to a conference at all, and *The St. James's Gazette* hints that the fitting out of a flying squadron would produce the same effect upon the American mind it is supposed to have had upon the mind of the Teuton. The Continental papers, however, think John Bull is in a disagreeable position. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The British Government is placed between Canada and the American republic. Traditional deference to the latter will, however, be most likely to prevail once more. In all squabbles between England and the United States it has been thus: in the Maine boundary question, the St. Johns archipelago, the Venezuela question, American pretensions came off victorious. Yet it must be acknowledged that the United States abuses its privileged position, for its diplomats treat England with very democratic rudeness, or rather, as they are pleased to call it in the United States, in a very 'American' manner. Of course there is occasionally some talk of Anglo-Saxon solidarity, and English public opinion is kept busy with such phantoms as an arbitration treaty, which the English are very anxious to obtain. But hardly has it vanished, when the Americans begin to busy themselves about those unfortunate amphibiæ which soon will have ceased to make history."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOROCCO AND THE RIFF PIRATES.

STRANGE as it may seem, piracy is still a paying trade in the Mediterranean Sea, where hundreds of war-ships, large and small, defend the interests of the strongest naval powers of the world. In the month of August no less than five vessels were captured by the Moroccan Riff pirates, the last remnant of the Algerine "terrors of the sea." Jealousy between the powers seems to be chiefly responsible for this, altho the geographical formation of the coast largely aids the pirates. The governor of Alhucema, a Spanish penal settlement, has furnished his Government with some explanations, which have been printed in the Spanish papers.

The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The part of the coast where the pirates carry on their work is Pounon de Veloz and Alhucema, two criminal colonies owned by Spain. This strip of the coast is only twenty-seven miles long as the crow flies, but it is subject to calms. Large vessels, even if becalmed, are rarely captured, but small vessels, especially if they carry no arms on board, become an easy prey. The crews are often carried off, to exchange them for prisoners held by the Sultan of Morocco. The pirates do not tackle a vessel unless she is very near the coast, for they are afraid of steamers, and fear to be noticed by the Spanish gunboat. It would not be difficult to stop their depredations if an international agreement could be arrived at."

England is quite willing to send the few ships necessary to clear the coast of pirates, but the French will not let her, as the English seem very anxious to annex the country of the Sultan of Morocco. *The Saturday Review* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

England can never consent to the annexation of Tangier and the coast of Morocco by any power but herself. It is doubtful whether England can afford to permit Russia to place a diplomatic representative at Tangier, especially now, since France and Russia are allies. What has Russia to do in Morocco, anyway! Even Nelson said that Tangier must remain neutral, or else be annexed by England. France, however, whose colonial greed seems never satisfied, altho it is conclusively proven that she can not manage her possessions, seeks to extend her influence in Morocco. The Algerine Arabs are flooding the country, influencing the people in favor of French rule, while they picture England as a country whose end is near.

The reason why England is so anxious to possess herself of Tangier is that this place is so near Gibraltar. In the course of an article on this subject *The Spectator* speaks, in effect, as follows:

Gibraltar has ceased to be the most important place near the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea. That entrance is really com-

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manded by Tangier, and Tangier must become British. Gibraltar may then be changed into a winter resort for tourists, for which its mild climate specially seems to fit it. It may easily dethrone the Riviera, for there is good shooting on the Moroccan coast, and a line of small steamers could carry the tourists across the straits.

But France has no intention to allow England to settle the matter her own way. The British Government recently caused the Italian Government to sound the French foreign office on the subject of joint action against the Riffians. The answer was not encouraging. According to the *Temps*, Paris, M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied as follows:

"The part of the coast referred to in the memorial of the Italian Ambassador is entirely within the French and Spanish spheres of interest, being between Algiers and the Spanish *presidios*. The French Government has, therefore, come to an agreement with Spain. A few small gunboats, French and Spanish, will patrol the coast and suppress piracy. There is no reason why England or Italy should be asked to assist, as neither of these countries has direct interests to defend on that coast."

In the mean time the pirates have been much frightened. The wealthier among them have removed their possessions further inland, for fear of landing-parties. The Sultan of Morocco, tired of paying indemnities, is fitting out a large expedition against the Riff pirates. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS.

FURTHER complications are threatening in South Africa. *The Weekly Press*, Pretoria, remarks that the massing of troops around the South African Republic must be deplored by all right-minded Englishmen, since it arouses the suspicion of the Boers. It is generally assumed outside of Great Britain that a frightful financial calamity similar to the bursting of the great South Sea Bubble threatens the British public in consequence of imprudent investments in South Africa, and that the responsible persons will do everything in their power to get hold of the really rich Transvaal gold-fields to avert the disaster. According to many accounts, Rhodesia is comparatively valueless. Mr. E. F. V. Blake's testimony in *The National Review* is generally accepted as the most correct.

Mr. Blake introduces himself as an American, an officer of the United States army, and a man of many friends, whose good opinion he should be sorry to lose by making hasty or incorrect statements; and his opinion certainly confirms the views of the hunters who visited the Kalihari desert years before the discovery of gold there. He writes, in the main, as follows:

Rhodesia is totally valueless. The British people will never see a cent of the sixteen millions sterling invested there. The gold found there is pocket gold only. The country is an arid desert, and could not be made anything of because there is no water. Within five years the whites will have left Rhodesia. Great Britain may continue to exercise a protectorate over it, as a connecting link between the rest of British South Africa, the lake countries, the Nile valley. But the colonists will leave it. It is a corpse, and nobody can put life into it. Neither prospectuses nor companies nor railroads can change it.

Many reputable English papers begin to hold similar opinions. They also strongly censure Mr. Rhodes for his labor policy. The barbarous treatment accorded the natives by the Rhodesian people has so estranged the Matabele that the Rhodesian gold-mines must now be worked with free labor, obtained in competition with the Transvaal gold-fields. *Money*, London, says:

"Mr. Rhodes can only deflect laborers from the Rand by promises of much higher wages, and if the Rand with its wealth of gold has been compelled to reduce wages in order to prolong its industrial existence, how is Rhodesia, with its known paucity—if not entire absence—of gold, to pay higher wages than the Rand, and yet continue to live? Mr. Rhodes has never hesitated, when it suited his purpose, to outrage every sound axiom of economic science; but this problem of working Rhodesia with Rand labor will, we imagine, not be long before it floors him. It simply means that British money must be found for carrying out his crazy fads, and the question of whether any of this money will ever return to its owners is one that British fools who dabble in such harebrained speculations must quietly reflect upon at their leisure."

These difficulties of the Chartered Company make the Boers extremely wary; for, as that company numbers among its directors some of the most prominent persons in Great Britain—including royalty—and as its collapse must mean ruin to countless families, the Boers expect that another attempt will be made to get hold of the Transvaal riches, this time in conjunction with the British Government itself, as troops continue to arrive in South Africa. The *Volksstem*, Pretoria, asserts that the Prince of Wales favored the Jameson raid, through which he hoped to obtain the means to rid himself of his financial difficulties. The paper claims that the Transvaal Government has not yet played its last card, and that it will be proven that the British Government failed to conduct the South African inquiry in a proper manner because the Prince of Wales as well as Mr. Chamberlain was concerned in the deal. The paper further says:

"The conviction is gaining ground that this cooperation on the part of the Prince of Wales was not the only reason for holding back the telegrams. Statesmen whose view is clear long since know that the Chartered Company did not make a mistake when it counted upon the avarice of British politicians. That Sir Henry Loch, now Lord Loch, did not become poorer through his acquaintance with Rhodes is well known, and that a shower of gold fell upon other British officials is known, outside of the clubs. That the 'art of squaring' is not lost in the British Imperial factory is easy enough to prove."

Mr. Chamberlain recently spoke of British suzerainty over the South African Republic. He asserted that the Boer Republic, being in a measure a vassal of Great Britain, could not demand arbitration to settle pending difficulties between the British and Transvaal governments. President Krüger, however, in answer to questions in the Volksraad, replied:

"The convention of 1884 makes no mention of suzerainty. That convention does, indeed, contain a clause which provides that we should communicate to Her Majesty's Government the text of treaties with foreign powers, to enable Great Britain to determine whether such treaties are in conflict with her interest, in which case they need not be ratified. But the spirit of the convention is such that it is not admissible to speak of the existence of British suzerainty over the South African Republic. It simply provides that the one nation should watch over the interests of the other, and this we are quite willing to do."

Attempts to shut the Transvaal from the sea by means of financial operations have failed. A parliamentary inquiry in Portugal revealed that the recent rising of the Mamarra tribes in the Gaza country had been rendered possible by English arms and money only. As a consequence the offer of an English company to build the harbor works in Delagoa Bay free of charge was rejected, and the De Castro cabinet was supported even by the opposition in its determination to build these works with money raised in France and Germany. The temper of the British press is not improved by these reverses. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, fears that the love of gold has taken hold of the people of England. It says:

"When President Krüger says there is no suzerainty a growl goes round the British public: 'What fools we were in 1880!' Yet we did the right thing and the magnanimous thing. That is admitted, but it is added that magnanimity does not pay between a strong nation and a weak. The British public seems to regard it as a sort of inverted instance of Mr. Watson's lament against Providence, that we should have been rewarded for that magnanimity by being cheated out of the gold on the Rand.

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Would even Mr. Gladstone, we wonder, have ventured to give back the Transvaal to the Boers, if he had known of that treasure beneath the soil? We are asking questions to-day, not answering them, so we just put the question and leave it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWSPAPER IGNORANCE.

COMPLAINT is made continually that the men responsible for the opinions of newspapers are frequently lamentably ignorant of the subjects on which they write, and especially so when they write on subjects pertaining to foreign countries. France and the United States are supposed to be the chief offenders in this respect. Thus the *Petit Parisien*, Paris, a paper with over 80,000 circulation, and supposed to be the best informed in France (of all the dailies) with regard to things alien, makes some amusing blunders about the American continent. We quote a few instances:

"Canada is a great country. She may well be proud of having given birth to George Washington."

"Among the celebrities present at the review of Russian troops was the brilliant commander-in-chief of the American army, General Nelson."

"It should, of course, be remembered that the masses of the people are only half civilized in America. Only a fraction of the people can read or write. The dirty power of money-making alone rules."

"Klondike is in the little country called Alaska, which belongs partly to the United States, partly to Canada. There will be complications, as Russia has always claimed jurisdiction in those parts."

"Venezuela, the country assisted by the American jingoes, is so small that one can hardly find it on the map."

"In Eureka Springs, Ark., on a beautiful bay of the Pacific coast. . . ."

The German press account for French misrepresentation and even English misrepresentation on the ground that neither nation pays overmuch attention to the education of the general public. Of America, our German cousins expect better things. Thus *The Globe-Democrat* is advised to learn something of the German constitution ere it calls the German Emperor a "despot," Germany and France being the only countries in Europe where unrestricted suffrage exists; and the Chicago *Record* is asked, in all humility, to send an educated representative to Berlin, at least one able to read German, since Mr. Curtis, being unable to scrutinize the German laws, fell victim to some practical joker who informed him that women have no control over their property in the barbarous land of the Teutons.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BISMARCK ON LABOR LEGISLATION.

IN view of the many labor troubles which at present agitate the world, the *Echo*, Berlin, revives an interview held years ago with Bismarck, whom it regards as one of the greatest authorities on labor legislation. The interview was published by *The Daily Telegraph*, London, in June, 1890; but the *Echo* thinks the strikes of the American miners, the English engineers, and the German iron-molders give it renewed interest. We quote as follows:

"'Tell me,' said Prince Bismarck, 'have you ever known a banker who was satisfied with a million, or a lawyer, a scientist, a politician, or an artist who was satisfied with his position and his income? I will go yet further and ask: Have you ever encountered a contented person among the high-born, the high-placed, the successful? How then can you expect the laborer to be contented, whose life has so many worries, so few pleasures?

"'Suppose you pay him a pound sterling per day; two weeks after, his wife will have found that she needs an extra shilling or two, and will communicate her discontent to him. The more the workmen are paid the more they need. You know how enormously their condition has improved during the past fifty years; have they ever been satisfied, even for a day? Therefore let them do what they can to better their condition without state assistance. State interference would hurt them more than it would benefit them, not to mention that legislation in their favor would injure a great number of people who have as much right to be considered as workingmen. I think it is very arrogant and unseemly to dictate to a workman how many hours he should labor, or to usurp authority over his children if he needs them in his battle for bread.

"'It has been said that I assumed the initiative in labor legislation, that I introduced a kind of state socialism. That is not true. What I did was in the direction of charity rather than interference. I favored the establishment of some provision for aged or otherwise incapacitated workmen. I felt that, if a workman is crippled by accident or rendered unfit for his calling through overwork or through illness, something should be done to shield him from want. I also thought it would be best to leave such funds to be managed by the workmen themselves, to emancipate them from bureaucratic supervision, to arouse their tendency for self-help, their love of manly independence. I wanted to give them a feeling of security against the worst calamities which beset their path, such as illness, old age, and the bitterest want."

"But to make happy beings out of the workmen by means of legislation is a delusion, a phantom which can not be caught.

"It is well that it should be thus. It would be a great misfortune if every one were satisfied. Nothing could be a greater calamity than the dead-level of general satisfaction, or a thousand years of contentment. It would kill ambition, hinder progress, and produce moral stagnation. Capital and labor should be the best of friends, and they would be, were it not that each seeks to get an advantage over the other. But that is only human, and we may not hope ever to change that. The rights of capital are no less real and respectable than those of labor. We should not forget this."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE St. Thomas, Ont., *Journal* says: "By placing the nine-hundred-ton war-vessel *Yantic* on the lakes with a rapid-firing station at Erie it looks as tho the United States were going to violate the treaty reached by the republic and Great Britain, soon after the war of 1812, to the effect that the number of armed vessels which each might keep on the lakes was one on Lake Champlain, one on Lake Ontario, and two on the upper lakes. Now how will the United States Government square the present action with the treaty? The treaty still remains in force, and neither party has a right to break it."

WHEN peace returns to Cuba, her people will have to begin all over again in building up prosperity. Americans have bought up all the machinery in the cane-growing provinces, transporting it to the United States. The rich Spanish planters, driven from their homes, could not look after their property. Some sold their machinery themselves; in many cases, it is said, such property was sold by the insurgents. The agents of the enterprising American company which has begun to make money out of the Cuban troubles in this way were at first regarded with suspicion by the authorities. When they had proven their peaceful intentions, the Spaniards did not interfere.

ALL sorts of rumors got into the press when Murad Bey, the leader of the Turkish Progressists, "bearded the lion in his den" by visiting the Sultan. He was supposed to have been imprisoned, tortured, even killed. In a letter to the Young Turkish committee in Paris he complains bitterly of this. He says the Sultan does not personally oppose reform, and assists him. The Sultan has offered Murad Bey a government position, but the latter fears that this would interfere with his agitation for reform. He is not the only reformer at present in Constantinople. Among similar loyal yet progressive men carrying on their work under the Sultan's eyes is Achmed Bey, ex-Governor of Rhodes.

"NO statesman of our time," says W. Miller, writing in *The Gentleman's Magazine* about Bismarck, "has made so much history, and none of his contemporaries has learned so much from history. He has not Mr. Gladstone's knowledge of his classics, his Latin was found deficient in taste by his tutor, and he has openly avowed his preference for Russian over Greek. But his familiarity with history is probably unrivaled among practical politicians of the first rank. Even as a child he devoured history in the form of stories. He knew the 'tale of Troy divine' off by heart, and entered into the spirit of the narrative with such zest that his schoolfellows christened him the 'Telamonian Ajax.' The uncongenial studies of the University had no interest for him, but no sooner had he shaken the dust of the schools from off his feet, thad he devoted all his spare time to independent historical reading. Years after, as the result of his own vast experience, he expressed the opinion that a properly directed study of history was the essential foundation of all true statesmanship."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STORY OF A SCHOLARLY FRAUD.

IN these days of the finding, literally by the ton, of old palimpsests and tablets; the days when we hardly know, as we lie down to sleep, but that some tradition cherished by the world for centuries may be tottering to its fall by the time we wake; when the authorities heretofore regarded as final in the realms of secular and sacred history are placed on trial and re-subjected to expert cross-examination, it is perhaps just as well to be reminded that upon occasion even the wisest of our scholars have been sadly duped by ancient documents "made to order."

Prof. Max Müller, continuing his series of engaging reminiscences in *Cosmopolis*, tells us (October) about his amusing experiences with various kinds of beggars, and, among others, of the famous forger of old manuscripts who called himself Simonides.

Simonides turned up one day at Oxford. Fortunately, his fame had preceded him, and Professor Müller, who was then spending much time in the Bodleian Library, had already warned the librarian, Rev. H. O. Coxe, about him. Despite the exposures of his character published on the continent, the forger arrived quite unabashed with a box full of Greek MSS. We will let Professor Müller tell the rest of the story:

"Simonides—so-called, not because he was a descendant of the poet Simonides, but (with a long *i*) because his ancestor was one Simon, a Jew—addressed the librarian half in ancient Greek, half in modern English. He knew both equally well. His manners were most engaging. The librarian was equally polite, and began to examine some of the Greek MSS. 'These are of small value,' Simonides said, 'they are modern. What century would you assign to them?' The librarian assigned the thirteenth century to them, and Simonides fully agreed. He then went on producing MS. after MS., but claiming for none of them more than the tenth or ninth century. All went on most amicably, until he produced some fragments of an uncial Greek MS. The librarian opened his eyes wide, and, examining them very carefully, put some of them aside for further consideration. Becoming more and more confident, Simonides at last produced a real treasure. 'This,' he said, 'ought to repose nowhere but in the Bodleian Library. And what century would you assign to it, Mr. Librarian?' Simonides said with a smile and a respectful bow. Mr. Coxe turned over a few pages, and, looking very grave, tho never quite without his usual twinkle, 'The second half of the nineteenth century, sir,' he said, 'and now pack up your MSS. and *Apage* (Begone).'

"Simonides did as he was told, and, with an injured expression, walked away. Next day he wrote a Greek letter to the librarian, bitterly complaining about the *Apage*, and offering some more MSS. for his inspection. But all was in vain; too much had been discovered about him in the mean time.

"He was certainly a most extraordinary man—a scholar who, if he had applied his ingenuity to editing instead of forging Greek MSS., might have held a very high position. His greatest achievement was, of course, the newly discovered Greek text of the history of ancient Egypt by Uranios. The man possessed a large quantity of later Greek MSS. It seems that in the Eastern monasteries, where he sold, he also acquired some Greek MSS., by what means we must not ask. He tried several of these MSS. with chemicals to see whether, as was the fashion during the Middle Ages, the parchment on which they were written had been used before, and the old writing scraped off in order to get writing material for some legends of Christian saints or other modern compositions. When that has been the case, chemical appliances bring out the old writing very clearly, and he knew that in this way some very old and valuable Greek texts had been recovered. In that case the old uncial writing comes out generally in a dark blue, and becomes quite legible as underlying the modern Greek text. As Simonides was not lucky enough to discover or recover an ancient Greek text, or what is called a palimpsest MS., the thought struck him that he might manufacture such a treasure, which would have sold at a very high price. But even this did not satisfy his ambition. He might have taken the text of the Gospels and written it between the lines of one of his modern Greek MSS., adding some startling various readings. In that case detection would have seemed much more difficult. But he soared higher. He knew that a man of the name of Uranios had written a history of Egypt, which was lost. Simonides made up his mind to write himself in ancient Greek a history of Egypt such as he thought Uranios might have written. And, deep and clever as he was, he chose Bunsen's 'Egypt' and Lepsius's 'Chronology' as the authorities which he faithfully followed. After he had finished his Greek text, he wrote it in dark-blue ink and in ancient uncial Greek letters between the letters of a Greek MS. of about 1200 A.D. Anybody who knows the smallness of the letters in such a MS. can appreciate the enormous labor it must have been to insert, as it were, beneath and between these minute lines of each letter the supposed earlier writing of Uranios, so that the blue ink should never encroach on the small but true Greek letters. One single mistake would have been fatal, and such is the knowledge which antiquaries now possess of the exact changes of Greek letters in every century that here, too, one single mistake in the outline of the old uncial letters would have betrayed the forger.

"When Simonides had finished his masterpiece, he boldly offered it to the highest tribunal, the Royal Berlin Academy. The best chemists of the time examined it microscopically, and could find no flaw. Lepsius, the great Egyptologist, went through the whole text, and declared that the book could not be a forgery, because no one except Uranios could have known the names of the ancient Egyptian kings and the right dates of the various dynasties, which were exactly such as he had settled them in his books. The thought that Simonides might have consulted these very books never entered anybody's mind. Great was the excitement in the camp of the Egyptologists, and, tho the price demanded by Simonides was shamefully extravagant, Bunsen persuaded the then King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., to pay it and to secure the treasure for Berlin. Dindorf, the famous Greek scholar, had been entrusted by Simonides with the editing of the text, and he had chosen the Clarendon Press at Oxford to publish the first specimen of it. In the mean time unfavorable reports of Simonides reached the German newspapers, and during a new examination of the MS. some irregularities were detected in the shape of the uncial M, and at last one passage was discovered by a very strong microscope where the blue ink had run across the letters of the modern Greek text. No doubt could then remain that the whole MS. was a forgery."

Simonides was forced to refund the money and was sent to prison, never to reappear again in the libraries of Europe. But, Professor Müller tells us, he succeeded in palming off a number of his forgeries upon public and private collections in England, among them portraits of the Virgin Mary, some of the Apostles painted by Luke (!), and a copy of Homer with a dedication from Pericles to the Tyrant of Syracuse. Even after his forgery of Uranios was exposed, he received an offer of £100 for it as a curiosity, but refused the offer.

Nature's Tragedies.—Nature is rich in tragedies, says Grant Allen, but many of them become so familiar to us that they lose the tragic element. For instance, the cat's playing with a mouse astonishes no one, and arouses a very languid interest. He continues (*Strand Magazine*, October):

"But when people first learn some unfamiliar example of nature's cruelty, I almost always find they are profoundly struck by it. The novelty of the case gives it vividnesss and makes it sink in deep. And I know no instance which impresses the ordinary observer so much at sight as the first time when, wandering accidentally through some peaceful English copse or wood, he finds himself face to face with that hateful hoard, a butcher-bird's larder.

"For what the cat does with the mouse for a few short moments, that the butcher-bird does with it through long lingering days and nights of agony. He impales his mouse alive on the stout thorn of some may-bush, and keeps it there, maimed but struggling, or slowly dying, for a week at a time, until he has need for it as food for himself or his family.

"A clever artist devised a cover for one of our popular scien-

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tific papers many years ago, which enforces well the universality of this ceaseless struggle of kind against kind, each wholly regardless of the other's feelings. In the center foreground, a fly flits airily over the surface of a river, searching for its mate in the full joy of existence. Beneath, a small fish jumps up at the fly, and seems in the very act of seizing and swallowing. Behind and below, however, a pike lies grimly in wait for the small fish with open mouth; but he is anticipated by a kingfisher, which snatches it from his jaws before they can close over it. In the background above, a hawk poises itself on even wings, ready to swoop down in triumph at last on the successful kingfisher. There you have the epic of animal life in brief; you have only to throw in an angler on the bank, fishing for the pike with a live-bait of minnow, and an enthusiastic ornithologist pointing his fowling-piece at the rare species of hawk, in order to complete the whole cycle of slaughter. And observe that each actor in this drama of death is as careless as to the life he sacrifices and the pain he causes as the angler is careless as to the feelings of the minnow he impales upon his barbed hook, or the sportsman is careless as to the feelings of the happy birds he brings down with his cartridges."

A Country without Domestic Animals.—Such a country is Japan, according to a picturesque account published in a Russian journal, communicated by M. E. Müller to the Paris Geographical Society, and reported in the *Revue Scientifique*. "The inhabitants of Japan neither eat beef nor drink milk, and consequently the cow is of no use in their domestic economy. The Japanese do not ride horseback; their two-wheeled vehicles are drawn and their palanquins are carried by porters. Besides, they have neither mules, asses, nor other beasts of burden. There are numerous dogs in the country, but they all run wild. The Japanese keep these animals neither for the chase nor for protection. It is very rare one meets a domesticated dog, and such a dog always belongs to a foreigner. As to sheep, goats, and swine, the Japanese do not raise them. The place of the wool that sheep could furnish is taken with them by silk, which is very cheap, so they do not wear woolen garments. In a Japanese establishment, fowls are seen rarely, ducks and pigeons still more seldom; they are raised only to satisfy the demands of foreigners. Some persons in the suburbs of Yeddo raise cattle, but not for purposes of rural economy; the animals are used only for religious ceremonials; in fact they are intended to draw the funeral-car when some member of the Mikado's family dies."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Materials of Birds' Nests.—"Birds," says the *Revue Scientifique*, September 25, "do not regard themselves as bound (or rather are not bound by instinct) to use only definite materials for building their nests. They know well how to make use, on occasion, of substances that are normally unfamiliar to them. This fact is of course known, but some curious examples of this facility of adaptation that have been collected will not be devoid of interest. Thus a bird's nest was found in the suburbs of Lille that was entirely composed of white wool and of strips of paper from a telegraph office where the Morse system is used, situated several miles away. The bird must have made a considerable number of trips, for the quantity of paper was large, and it had made a good choice of material, for every one knows that paper is a bad conductor of heat; it holds heat well, and one does not need to have traveled around the world to have found out that on a journey a good-sized journal of stout paper, like the English newspapers, holds heat as well as a blanket. Near Besançon another nest was found, made wholly of watch-springs, evidently taken from the factories in the neighborhood. Here the selection was less happy' for metals are good conductors of heat. Finally, near a spot where a large St. Bernard dog is kept was found a nest built of hair detached from the dog's coat. In this case the inspiration was evidently good."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Development of Fruit Flavors.—"Some very interesting and suggestive results," says *The Scientific American*, abstracting a recent paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, "have been obtained by Jacquemin, who finds that, by the addition of the leaves of fruit-trees which in themselves have no marked flavor, to saccharin solutions undergoing alcoholic fermentation, a very marked bouquet of the fruit is developed. Thus, by immersing pear or apple-tree leaves in a 10 or 15-per-cent. solution of sugar, and adding a pure yeast, which by itself gave rise to no marked flavor, after fermentation a liquid was obtained which had a strong odor of pear or apple respectively and an excellent flavor, and on distillation gave an alcoholic distillate in which this aroma was still more marked. Vine leaves act in a similar manner, and the author suggests that it may be possible to improve the bouquet of a poor vintage by the addition of some leaves during fermentation. It is noteworthy that the results are far more marked when the leaves employed are from trees in which the fruit is approaching maturity. The author infers that the flavors of fruits are due to a body elaborated in the leaves, possibly of a glucosidal nature, which is not transferred to the fruits until the latter approach maturity, and is then acted upon by the special ferments contained in the fruit-juices and develops distinctive flavors. The matter would appear to be of considerable practical importance."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Kipling's "Recessional."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to your charge of "inconsequence" in the two lines of Kipling's "Recessional":

"Judge of the nations spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget";

also of Mr. Theodore P. Parker's hypercriticism of the same verses, to my mind the whole theme of the poem is brought out by just those three words, "spare us yet." After a disquisition upon the prowess and good fortune of the nation, Mr. Kipling is not unmindful that a little wholesome chastisement might be the means to "quicken its memory" of the biblical injunction, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," a proverbially hard lesson for Englishmen. The menacing aspect of Germany might be instanced as a discipline that has not yet been unfruitful in the past, and explains "yet," used as an adverb of time as related to past, present, and future. PHŒBE FRAZER.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of the 9th inst. you express wonder that no one has found fault with Kipling's "Recessional" for the inconsequence in the lines:

"Judge of the nations spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Surely the complaint is baseless! To my thinking those are perhaps the strongest and most heart-searching lines in the whole prayer. For when God ceases to spare a soul or a nation, He withdraws Himself. Pride grows into shamelessness, becomes boastful, and forgets God. A soul or nation so abandoned to its own vices is hastening to no uncertain doom. But, lest we should forget, God still spares England and America, giving them constant reminders that He has not forsaken them. Do we not know of a nation or two not spared, but given over to their evil way?

AMETHYST, COLO. GEORGE EAVES.

[These two diverse interpretations of Mr. Kipling's phrase "spare us yet," confirm us in our conviction that a commentary with the poem is necessary to redeem it from the charge of inconsequence at this particular point. The ordinary use of the word "spare," in such a connection, is to refrain from punishing. It takes a severe wrench to make it mean just the opposite, as the first writer does. The second explanation fits very well the refrain, "Lord God of Hosts be with us yet," etc., but does not seem to us to explain why the refrain was changed in the third stanza to "spare us yet."—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

Kipling's Skit on Quebec.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your Literary Notes, page 644, you contribute to the circulation of the story that Mr. Kipling plays with the Canadian criticism of his phrase "Lady of the Snows" in his humorous skit, "There was once a small boy of Quebec."

The truth is that the quintette quoted was sent to Lady Marjorie Gordon for *Wee Willie Winkie* on the 5th of April, 1895, as any one may see by referring to the file of that magazine, whereas his fine poem, "The Lady of the Snows," was written after the publication of Laurier's new tariff bill in May, 1897. J. DEARNESS.

LONDON, CANADA.

From a Chess Expert.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your journal is always the most *interesting* exchange I receive. I like it even better than "— — —", altho of course it does not cover the same field. There is certainly genius displayed in its editing. I particularly admire its *American* spirit and the policy of giving foreign criticism (especially favorable criticism) of things American. The last number was the first I remember seeing in which the leading article, under the "Letters and Art" caption, pertained to English subjects.

In conclusion, I should like to compliment you on the excellence of your Chess-column also. It has given me pleasure to contribute my compositions to such a department. WALTER PULITZER.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The trade journals report a falling-off in business, and explain it in detail. Bank clearings continue one fourth larger than a year ago, altho slightly decreasing from previous weeks. The stock market is irregular but generally higher. Business failures according to *Bradstreet's* are 205 against 196 last week, 292 a year ago; *Dun's Review* 224 to 274 last year.

Falling-Off in Trade.—"While the general trade movement is somewhat irregular and there are further evidences of falling-off in demand the volume of business continues of large proportions. Speculation in wool has ceased and demand for the staple is less than for weeks past. Cotton goods are dull on the weakness of raw cotton, and jobbers report dry-goods slower than a week ago. Interior merchants in the central West have not distributed fall stocks as promptly as expected, and many jobbers at Western centers find that they overestimated the consumptive demand when securing fall goods. Unseasonably warm weather has interfered with movement of heavy goods at the West, but rains in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska have improved the agricultural outlook. Relatively, the greatest activity in trade is reported by Kansas City and Omaha merchants. While quarantine regulations have been raised in Texas and modified in Louisiana, business throughout most of the Gulf States remains practically at a standstill. Almost all the larger Eastern cities report a decreased movement of merchandise and a tendency of collections to fall away, notably Baltimore, owing to its Southern connections. The industrial situation continues to furnish employment to as many as at any preceding period this year and at higher wages. Production of iron, steel, machinery, stoves, car and structural work, coke, glass, and woolen goods continues heavy. Steel mills have orders to carry them into 1898, and decline contracts for next year's delivery. This explains the advance in the price of Bessemer pig iron, while the foundry grades remain unchanged. The extraordinarily heavy and steadily increasing production of iron is starting up furnaces long out of blast, and altho consumption is heavy, it is not improbable that production may outrun it in the near future, which constitutes an unfavorable point in the outlook. Other advances in prices are hides at Western centers, window glass, wheat and lard, while quotations for pork, sugar, lumber, coal, shoes, and a long list of other staples remain unchanged. Cotton and print cloths are lower, as are glucose, Indian corn, oats, flour, beef, coffee, lead, and copper."—*Bradstreet's October 23.*

Natural Reaction.—"After the heaviest buying ever known in many branches during September and the first half of October, it was both natural and desirable that a more quieter period should give time for testing the size and temper of retail trade and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods, the rush of orders went far beyond all distributive demand in August, and represented great replenishment in stocks, and the similar rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months. In iron and steel and in boots and shoes there was actual danger of a speculative inflation of prices such as was seen in 1895, but it has been avoided, apparently for this season, by the solid sense of leading men who regard a time of comparative quiet as essential to the coming and permanence of prosperity in their lines. As the buying for replenishment is partly satisfied and diminishes, there is some increase in the volume of transactions, tho at the same time the working force has farther increased, the wages of labor have been in numerous cases advanced, especially in all woolen mills of Olneyville, R. I., where the rates of 1893 have been restored, and the foundation is laid more broadly every week for larger buying and business hereafter. . . . The produce market acted with as little apparent reason as usual. Altho Atlantic exports of wheat were 3,576,607 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks of October 10,039,908 bushels, against 7,742,214 last year, with Western receipts not half a million bushels larger, the price advanced 2½ cents. Corn, with smaller receipts and exports, barely a quarter of last year's, declined a small fraction."—*Dun's Review, October 23.*

Canadian Trade.—"General business continues active with both merchants and agriculturists in Canada, noticeably in Ontario and Quebec, where the movement of farm products, textiles, and metals continues brisk at firm prices. Business is not as active in Nova Scotia, where the town of Windsor has been practically destroyed by fire. The New Brunswick lumber cut is expected to be only one third that of last season. Prince Edward Island is reported sending large quantities of farm produce to the United States. Bank-clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, and St. John, N. B., amount to $26,740,000 this week, compared with $28,735,000 last week and $21,911,000 in the week a year ago. There are 27 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, a total considerably smaller than that of last week or in the third week of October in any of the four preceding years. [*Dun's Review* 36 to 60 last year.]"—*Bradstreet's, October 23.*

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Judge Frank Ives, of District Court of Crookston, Minn., says: For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit, with few exceptions, I have not been so free from indigestion in twenty-five years.

George W. Roosevelt, U. S. Consul to Brussels, Belgium: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect digestion.

Mr. W. D. Tomlin, Mechanical Engineer, Duluth, Minn.: One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work and I am again gaining flesh and strength.

O. E. Ransom, Hustonville, Ky.: I was distressed and annoyed for two years with throwing up food, often two or three times a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal if I ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist have fully cured me. I find them pleasant to take, convenient to carry.

Rev. G. D. Brown, Mondovi, Wis.: The effect of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is simply marvelous; a quite hearty dinner of broiled beefsteak causes no distress since I began their use.

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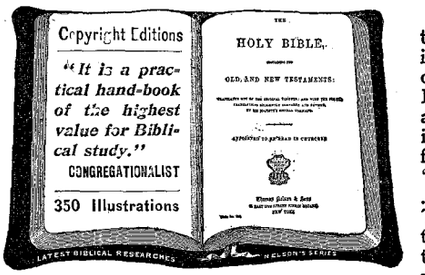

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We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 218 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.

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A Prominent Physician Writes.

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MESSRS. MCKESSON & ROBBINS:
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I will also here state, in justice, that this is the most welcome remedy that has come into my hands since my beginning of the practice of medicine. It has given me, in every case of rheumatism in which I have used it, the happiest kind of results. I have used discretion, perhaps even more than necessary, in its employment; that it be given to patients whom I believed required such a remedy or preparation; but these are just the kind that refuse to yield to ordinary treatment, old chronic cases of gouty diathesis, where there is a tendency to calcareous deposits, etc. These are undoubtedly, or have been, at least to me, the most troublesome patients in my practice to give what might fairly be termed good results. Now these have been the very kind in which I have been using Tartarlithine with the very happiest results to patients and myself. Many valuable remedies come daily to our aid, but this has been the most welcome one to me thus far.
Yours very truly,

Pamphlet on the Treatment of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free.

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Current Events.

Monday, October 18.

United States Supreme Court decides Southern California land grant case. . . . Rear Admiral John L. Worden, retired, who commanded the *Monitor* in its fight with the *Merrimac*, dies in Washington. . . . Surgeon-General Newton L. Bates, U. S. N., dies in Washington. . . . The Terre Haute, Ind., electric street-railway company goes into the hands of a receiver.

Lord Salisbury denies the story that he is anxious to retire from the premiership. . . . A movement among Cuban merchants and planters in favor of annexation to the United States is reported. . . . The Greek and Turkish commissioners appointed to conclude a definite treaty of peace meet in Constantinople. . . . Unofficial reports of the attitude of the British cabinet state that an unfavorable reply will be made to the proposals of the United States monetary commission. . . . Sir Edwin Arnold, poet and author, marries a Japanese lady in London.

Tuesday, October 19.

At the cabinet meeting it is decided that the departments prepare regulations according to the President's civil-service order. . . . Robert A. Van Wyck, Tammany candidate for mayor, issues his letter of acceptance. . . . It is reported that the Bethlehem Iron Company has offered to sell its entire plant to the Government. . . . George M. Pullman, of the Pullman Palace Car Co., dies in Chicago. . . . Rev. W. N. McVickar is elected bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island. . . . The New York Synod of the Presbyterian Church meets in Jersey City, N. J. . . . Conventions: American Missionary Association, Minneapolis; Street Railway Association, Niagara Falls; National Association Retail Liquor Dealers, Indianapolis.

Marshal Blanco, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, sails for Havana. . . . A new movement opposing the bimetallic league is started in London asking a new ratio of 1 to 22. . . . The Servian cabinet resigns, supposably on account of the return of ex-King Milan to the Servian capital. . . . It is reported that Marschall von Bieberstein will be appointed German Ambassador at Constantinople.

Wednesday, October 20.

Secretary Alger issues an order establishing a military reservation in Alaska. . . . The supreme court of Minnesota orders a new trial in the Steenerson grain-rate case. . . . Prof. James M. Crafts is elected to succeed Gen. Francis A. Walker as president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lord Salisbury formally replies to the proposals of the American bimetallic commission, saying that the British Government is unable to reopen the Indian mints at present; he expresses interest in a stable par of exchange for gold and silver and the enlarged use for silver; altho the Government does not see the desirability of an international conference it will consider any other practical suggestion for the United States. . . . British forces in India sustain severe losses in dislodging tribesmen; the British war office is said to be considering additions to the strength of the Indian army and increased defenses of the colonies. . . . The Czar visits Emperor William at Wiesbaden. . . . The Dominion W. C. T. U. opens its convention in Toronto.

Thursday, October 21.

The President appoints W. K. Van Reypen surgeon-general of the navy. . . . The general conference of the Universalist Church at Chicago rejects the "Meridian confession of faith". . . . The jury in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert for the murder of his wife in Chicago disagrees. . . . The Pacific Express Company at Lincoln, Nebr., secures a temporary injunction preventing the state board of transportation from lowering rates.

Part of the text of the British Government's reply to the United States monetary commission is made public. . . . A cyclone and tidal wave devastate one of the Philippine Islands. . . . The lower house of the Hungarian diet passes a bill prolonging the Austro-Hungarian compact for a year.

Friday, October 22.

Charter Day is celebrated at Princeton University; Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, receives an honorary degree; ex-President Cleveland also makes an address. . . . The supreme court of Iowa decides that dealings on margin are gambling contracts and void. . . . Judge Hanford, Seattle, decides, contrary to Judge Lacombe of New York, that the wives and children of Chinese merchants doing business in the United States may enter without certificates. . . . Correspondence concerning the resignation of Monsignor Schroeder of the Roman Catholic University at Washington is made public. . . . Deaths: Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Newton Bateman, President Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. . . . Richard Croker replies to the threat of Henry George to investigate, if elected mayor, how Mr. Croker made his fortune.

Details of the British negotiations with the American bimetallic commission are made public. . . . The Japanese Government agrees to arbitrate the entire dispute with Hawaii. . . . The Spanish Government replies to the United States regarding Cuba; amnesty is to be granted to political prisoners in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Saturday, October 23.

Delegates from United States, Russia, and Japan organize the sealing conference in Washington; ex-Secretary of State Foster is elected chairman. . . . A reception in honor of Señorita Cisneros and her rescuer is held in Washington. . . . Dr. Nansen, the explorer, arrives in New York.

A new cabinet is formed in Servia, Dr. Wladan Georgevitch, premier. . . . An exciting debate takes place in the French chamber of deputies regarding the price of bread.

Sunday, October 24.

About twenty lives are lost by the giving way of the roadbed on the New York Central Railroad near Garrisons, N. Y. . . . Twenty-four new cases of yellow-fever and three deaths are reported from New Orleans; eighteen new cases from Montgomery, Ala.

Sir Richard Henn Collins is appointed Lord Justice of Appeals in England, to succeed Sir Nathaniel Lindley. . . . The Czar and Czarina are guests of the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt.

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Dr. R. D. FAIREX, New Orleans, La., says: "I have almost universally seen good effects produced by it in diseases of the male organs of generation, general debility, and pulmonary diseases."

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PERSONALS.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S CAREER.

The death of George Mortimer Pullman, of Pullman Palace Car fame, last week, has brought out many interesting facts in his career. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1831, on a farm, and began to earn his own living at the age of 14. At 17 he left a country store to join his brother in the cabinet-making business; at 22 he contracted to move buildings along the Erie canal, which was being widened, and this experience led him to undertake contracts in Chicago for raising large building blocks so that business could be carried on in them without interruption, while a system of grading and drainage was being completed.

From a biographical sketch, approved by Mr. Pullman himself, a number of particulars concerning the origin and development of the modern palace car are obtained.

"It was during a night ride from Buffalo to Westfield, in 1858, made in one of a tier of bunks which then constituted all that was known of a sleeping-car, that the idea of something vastly better for the accommodation of the traveling public came to the young contractor. He thought long and earnestly about it and after many discouragements, secured in 1859, a couple of old Chicago and Alton day-coaches, remodeled them into sleeping-cars, after a patent which he bought and supplemented with his own designs, and they at once found favor with the public. During the next three years he turned out two or three other sleeping-cars, each being an improvement on its predecessors, and then, obtaining the use of a Chicago and Alton shed as a workshop, he began the construction of the first sleeping-car built on present-day principles—the once-renowned Pioneer. In this, for the first time, the space above the windows was utilized for the storage of bedding and furniture, and the swinging upper berth was introduced.

"This was a radical innovation. It made necessary the addition of 30 inches to the height of the car and several inches to its width, and it was argued that no railroad company would consent to run its trains of unequal height, to say nothing of alterations that would have to be made in tracks, stations, tunnels, etc., to suit the new dimensions. But in 1865, after months of work, the Pioneer was finished. It cost $18,000, whereas its predecessors had cost only from $3,000 to $4,500; but it was finished in a style of luxury previousiy unknown, and Mr. Pullman was shrewd enough to calculate on the luxurious tastes of the American people. He reasoned that nothing but the best is good enough for them, and the event proved that he reasoned correctly.

"Shortly after the Pioneer was finished came the assassination of President Lincoln, and the finest car in the land was, of course, engaged to carry his remains on the sad journey from Washington to Chicago. For such an event concessions were made which would not have been considered under ordinary circumstances. Bridges were strengthened, station platforms moved back or cut off and the road cleared to admit the passage of a car far higher, wider, and heavier than had ever passed over it before. This was the case especially with the Chicago and Alton, but after the surrender of Lee at Appomatox the Pioneer was employed to carry General Grant from Detroit to his home in Galena, Ill., and then the Michigan Central had to enlarge its capacity. The beginning was made by that time, and railroad rivalry did the rest. The Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy contracted for Pullman car service, and in the course of a few years all the great railroads of the country did the same. Even the Wagner Company, Pullman's great rival, tho it continued to operate cars over the New York Central and some other roads, used and paid royalties on important Pullman inventions until the expiration of the patents in 1882."

The vestibuled train was introduced in 1887, which was twenty years after Pullman's Palace Car Company was organized, with a capital of $1,000,000. It now has a paid up capital of $36,000,000. With the growth of his car-building industry Mr. Pullman established a small town near his works in the suburbs of Chicago, which is called Pullman, and now has about 12,000 inhabitants. The town was built with a view to supplying the men employed in his shops with a convenient place to live. Pullman was one of Mr. Pullman's hobbies, and at the international exhibition at Prague, a year or so ago, where miniatures of the various 'model' towns of the world were exhibited, Pullman was judged to be the best. A dispute over wages and alleged abuses at Pullman led to the famous strike of 1894 which Mr. Pullman refused to arbitrate and which resulted in the imprisonment of Debs and the ordering out of United States troops to Chicago.

Mr. Pullman was at one time a large stockholder and director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was interested in the reorganization of that company. He was also until a few years ago a director in the Diamond Match Company. He was also a director of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and Boston and Maine railroads. Mr. Pullman was prominent in many large Chicago enterprises, and was a member of the leading clubs of that city and New York. Several years ago he was knighted by the King of Italy.

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The itinerary includes: Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga (Granada and Alhambra), Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Bizerta (Tunis), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem, the Jordan and the Dead Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus), Constantinople, Athens, Canea (Crete), Palermo, Naples and Genoa.
Passengers wishing to remain longer in Europe have the privilege of leaving the steamer at Genoa on her second stop there and returning to America by any steamer of the line from Hamburg, Southampton or Cherbourg, up to August 1, 1898.
Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days.
For further particulars, descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., address
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Asthma and Hay-Fever Cure.—Free.

We are glad to inform our readers that a sure specific cure for Asthma and Hay-fever is found in the Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery from the Congo River, West Africa. Many sufferers report most marvelous cures from its use. Among others, Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, and Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., were completely cured by the Kola Plant after thirty years' suffering. Mr. Lewis could not lie down at night in Hay-fever season for fear of choking, and Mr. Combs was a life-long sufferer from Asthma. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that for eighteen years he slept propped up in a chair, being much worse in Hay-fever season, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. It is truly a most wonderful remedy. If you are a sufferer we advise you to send your address to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who needs it. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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CHESS.

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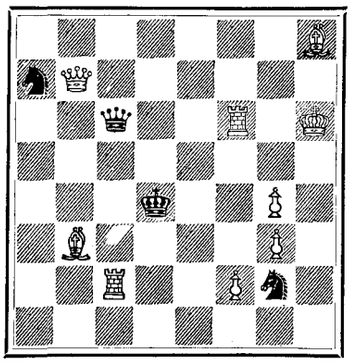
Problem 233.

A Beauty.

BY LOYD.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on Q 5; Q on Q B 3; Kts on K Kt 7, Q R 2.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K R 6; Q on Q Kt 7; Bs on K R 8, Q Kt 3; Rs on K B 6, Q B 2; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 3 and 4.
White mates in two moves.

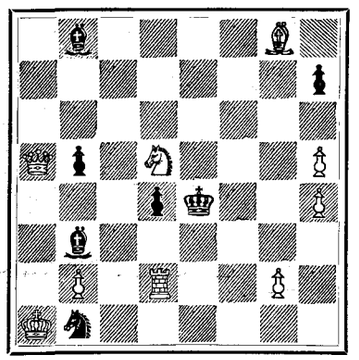
Problem 234.

BY SCHIFFER.

From Wiener Schachblatt.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 5; Bs on Q Kt sq and Q Kt 6; Kt on Q Kt 8; Ps on K R 2, Q 5, Q Kt 4.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q R sq; Q on Q R 5; B on K Kt 8; Kt on Q 5; R on Q 2; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 4 and 5; Q Kt 2.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 227.

1. Q—K 6 / K—Q 6	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x Q	3. B—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / B x Q	3. Kt—B 2, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 4	2. Q x P ch / K x Q	3. B—K 8, mate
	2. .. ... / B x Q	3. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 6	2. Q x B ch / P x Q must	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / B x Q	2. B x B ch / K—Q 6	3. Kt—B 2, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt x B	2. Q—K 4 ch / K—Kt 6	3. Q—R 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4 or Kt 4	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Q x P ch / K moves	3. Q or Kt mates

The other variations are based on those given.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; G. M. Fernandez, New York city; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, and W. J. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. H. Rembe, Derboro, Can.; W. G. Dorman, Chicago; Courtenay Lemon, New York city.

Comments: "A splendid composition"—M. W. H. "An exquisite composition"—F. S. F. "A brilliant problem"—H. V. F. "One of the prettiest"—C. F. P. "Boldly conceived"—G. M. F. "A linger-longer problem"—R. J. M.

No. 228.

1. R—K 7 / K—K 4	2. B—K 4, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 6	2. B—B 5, mate
1. ..... / Q—Q 3 ch	2. Kt—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Q x R	2. Kt—B 4, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. R x B, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. Kt x Kt, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 6	2. Kt—K Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / Any other	2. Kt—B 4

Correct solution received from those who solved 227, and George Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. R. Sheffield, Chicago.

Comments: "An elegant composition, but an easy problem"—M. W. H. "Very creditable work"—F. S. F. "One of the best two-movers you have published"—C. F. P. "Does not seem hard enough for a prize-winner"—G. P.

Dr. Frick, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, J. R. Sheffield, J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo., were successful with 225 and 226.

T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., and Dr. J. P. Rice, San Antonio, Tex., got 225.

Clark Varnum, Chicago, and Courtenay Lemon found the way of doing 226.

A correspondent asks: "Is it sufficient to send only the key-move?" We will credit those who send only the key-move of two-movers, but of three-movers the principal variations must be given. It is often the case, as in 229, that while the key-move is quite apparent, the second move is hard to find.

From the Berlin Tournament.

BLACKBURNE VS. MARCO.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B—K 3 (f)	B x B
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14 Q—B 4 ch	Q—K 3 (g)
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	15 Q x Q ch	R x Q
4 P—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	16 B—B 4	P x Kt
5 Q—K 2	B-Q B 4 (a)	17 B x R ch	K—B sq
6 Kt—Q B 3	Castles	18 B—B 8	P-Q R 4 (h)
7 P x P	R—K sq (b)	19 P x P	R—R 3
8 Kt—B 3	Kt x K P (c)	20 R-B sq ch	K—K sq
9 Kt x Kt	B—B 4	21 R—B 3	B—Q 5
10 Kt-K 5 (d)	B x Kt	22 CastlesQR	Kt—B 3 (i)
11 Q x B	P—K B 3	23 B x P	Resigns.
12 P—Q 6 (e)	Q x P		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Q x P was the proper play. The play adopted is more aggressive, but it does not prove sound.

(b) B x Kt, followed by R—K sq, would have been better than the play adopted.

(c) Black should have played B—K B 4, which would have regained a Pawn. The play adopted is quite brilliant, but not sound, and it causes the rather speedy defeat. Black very likely overlooked the Kt—K 5 continuation of White.

(d) White, at this stage of the game, might have played Kt x B, giving up the Queen for the Rook and two minor pieces. The continuation adopted by White is superior to Kt x B.

(e) Well played. Black can not capture the Kt on account of Q—B 4 ch.

(f) Brilliant and decisive play. White gives up the Bishop in order to relieve his Queen and Kt. The play is sound and leads to victory.

(g) He could not play K—R sq or K—B sq, for Kt—B 7 ch, followed by Kt x Q or Q—B 7 mate, would follow. Had Black played R—K 3 a similar continuation would be adopted.

(h) To save the Rook. The game, however, is a hopeless one.

(i) He could not play B x K P on account of R—K 3 winning the Bishop. B—B 4 might have prolonged somewhat the battle, but evidently Black's game was a hopeless one. The move selected loses a piece. White answers B x P, followed by B x Kt ch and R x B.

Characteristics of Chess.

In "Some Notes on Chess" (*MacMillan's Magazine*), George H. Ely, treating of some of the characteristics of the game, says: "The truth is that Chess has been much misunderstood by uninstructed persons. To say that it is not easy is merely to say that the game is not absolutely inane. To become a first-rate player does undoubtedly demand thought, and constructive imagination of a high order. But to become a player sufficiently good to get deep enjoyment from the game demands only some natural aptitude fostered by patience and practise. The moves may be learned in a few minutes; the first game played, the first glimpse caught of the infinite possibilities of combination and stratagem, should create a feeling like that of Drake when, at his first sight of the Pacific, he fell on his knees and prayed that he might be spared to sail once upon that boundless sea. As to its effects on the temper, we have unluckily other evidences besides that of Montaigne and Burton. A son of King Pepin is said to have slain a prince of Bavaria who won of him too many games. An Arabian story tells of a certain Caliph who used to play Chess with one of his courtiers, a much stronger player than himself, but so obsequious as purposely to make bad moves in order that his sovereign might win. The Caliph one day observing this, fell into a violent passion. Snatching up one of the heavier pieces he hurled it at the courtier's head, with the words: 'Devil take thee for a base sycophant! Dost thou look on me as a fool that thou playest in this mad fashion?' But the moral of this story is simply that the ill-temper is of the person, not of the game. Like many other games, Chess does appeal to the fighting instincts that are fundamental in human nature. Chess-players, no less than mail-clad warriors, 'drink delight of battle with their peers.' What Lamb says of whist may be transferred with few verbal changes to Chess: 'Man is a fighting animal; he must always be trying to get the better in something or other; and this passion can scarcely be more safely expended than upon a game at Chess. It is a sort of dream-fighting; much ado; great battling and little bloodshed; quite as diverting, and a great deal more innoxious, than many of those more serious games of life which men play without esteeming them to be such."

A Ruy Lopez Study.

Comments and Notes from The Westminster Gazette, London.

The following game, played at the Graz Chess-Club, is an instructive specimen of the weakness of the King's Fianchetto Defense in the Ruy Lopez. Without any palpable oversight, Black gradually drifts into a losing position through Professor Berger's steady position-play:

Ruy Lopez.

J. BERGER. *White.*	A. V. PANTZ. *Black.*	J. BERGER. *White.*	A. V. PANTZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 B—Kt 3 ch	B—K 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 B x B ch	R x B
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	17 B x B	K x B
4 B—R 4	P—K Kt 3	18 P—B 4	Kt—B 2
5 P—Q 4	P x P	19 P—B 5	R—K 4
6 Kt x P	B—Kt 2	20 P x P	P x P
7 B—K 3	K Kt—K 2	21 Kt—Q 5	P—K B 4
8 Kt—Q B 3	Castles	22 P x P	R x P
9 Castles	P—Q 3	23 R x R	P x R
10 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	24 Kt—K 7	Q—Q 2
11 Q—Q 2	R—K sq	25 Q—B 4	R—K sq
12 Q R-K sq	B—Q 2	26 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
13 B—K Kt 5	P—B 3	27 R-K B sq	Resigns.
14 B—R 6	Kt—K 4		

4 .., P—K Kt 3 is an unsatisfactory defense, of which, however, cautious Prof. Berger did not make the most in the opening by playing 6 Kt x Kt instead of the more forcible 6 B—K Kt 5, as Black gained a move with 6 B—Kt 2, and so got fairly out of it with a less cramped position, and if he had played 11 P—K B 4 he would have had quite an even game. The game takes afterward its regular course, White improving a more favorable position step by step. There is only one point to notice, viz., that Black could not gain a Pawn with 12 .., B x Kt because of 13 Q x B, R x P; 14 B—R 6 with advantage, nor could the Pawn be gained with 13 .., B x Kt. 14 Kt—K 4 allows White to advantageously advance the K B P, after which Black's game can no more be saved; altho he might have made a somewhat better defense, if he had not bared his King entirely with 21 .., P—K B 4.

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